

Eubank
tries to soften
image

Labour predicts increase to 22%

Major pledges Tories will not raise VAT

By Robin Oakley, Political Editor

JOHN Major gave an unequivocal pledge yesterday that a re-elected Conservative government would not raise the rate of value-added tax.

His unexpectedly precise declaration in the Commons swiftly countered a Labour campaign alleging that the Tories planned to raise VAT from 17.5 to 22 per cent if returned to office. But it also limited the options for any future Conservative chancellor.

Downing Street confirmed later that the prime minister's commitment had been deliberate and that it extended to using Britain's veto should the European Community attempt to impose higher rates.

Mr Major's pledge came during question time, shortly after Labour launched a nationwide poster campaign depicting Norman Lamont as "Vatman" in cloak and pointed ears alongside the slogan

"Vote Conservative and you will pay 22 per cent VAT". John Smith, the shadow chancellor, had told a campaign press conference: "Whenever Conservatives need extra revenue they turn to their favourite tax. The Tory pledge is to cut income tax to 20 per cent. If they do so, they either have to slash spending on public services or put up VAT once again to 22 per cent."

In the Commons, Mr Kinnock joined the attack and demanded to know the government's intentions on the tax, pointing out that Conservative governments had raised it five times in 13 years and predicting that they would do so again. At first, Mr Major contented himself with the standard reply — used regularly by his Chancellor — that the government had "no plans" to increase VAT.

Labour clearly expected him to stick to that formula. Mr Smith had told the earlier press conference that it was the Tory practice to deny intentions of a VAT increase before elections but to raise it afterwards. Sir Geoffrey Howe had said there were "no plans" for an increase only weeks before he raised the rate from 8 to 15 per cent in 1979.

But when Mr Kinnock suggested in the Commons that the prime minister was following his predecessors' practice, Mr Major was specific. Calling Mr Kinnock's claims a "fib", he declared: "There will be no VAT increase. Unlike the Labour party, we have published our spending plans and there is no need for us to raise VAT in order to meet them." The prime minister went on to say that before the last election, Roy Hattersley had predicted that the Tory would raise VAT to 60 per cent and forecast a Labour landslide. "He was wrong on both points and he is wrong now," Mr Major added.

Conservative MPs were delighted, but opposition MPs believed that Mr Major may have been stung into a com-

mitment a future Tory government might regret.

The electioneering atmosphere was heightened later when Michael Howard, the employment secretary, chose to make a Commons statement reaffirming the government's plans for more industrial relations legislation in the next parliament.

In what opposition MPs saw as a blatantly political manipulation of the Commons agenda, Mr Howard announced a series of measures to reduce "the abuse of industrial power". Clearly designed to point up the differences between the parties on trades union issues, Mr Howard's package included the right for employees to join the union of their choice, compulsory seven-day warnings of strikes in public services, the right for members of the public to go to court to halt unlawful industrial action in public services and a ban on workplace strike ballots.

Tony Blair, the shadow employment secretary, complained: "These proposals are not here today for the sake of better industrial relations, but for the sake of the worst prejudices of the Tory party."

Mr Howard, who has already been cautioned by the Speaker for electioneering, said a Labour government would roll back the legislation of the past 12 years and "put the trade unions back in the driving seat and make strikes easier, longer, more frequent and more damaging than ever before."

Mr Blair retorted that there were scores of rights in the package to be exercised against trades unions, but not one to increase people's rights to fair treatment by their employers. He accused the government of returning to the agenda of the 1970s because they had no answer to the problems of the 1990s.

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Bloodstock worry, page 23

CBI casts gloom on early recovery

By Ross Tremain, Industrial Correspondent

A FURTHER 73,000 manufacturing workers are expected to lose jobs in the first quarter of this year, the Confederation of British Industry warned members yesterday.

The confederation's economists estimated that 65,000 manufacturing jobs were lost in the final quarter of 1991, bringing to 300,000 the number of manufacturing workers who lost their jobs during the year.

The forecast accompanied a bleak quarterly industrial trends survey by the confederation, which reduced hopes of an early economic recovery. As if to underline the point the confederation was making National Power, the biggest of the two privatised electricity generating companies, said about 9,000 workers at 35 power stations

had been told of large-scale job cuts being planned. Sir Brian Corby, the confederation president, acknowledged that it had been over-optimistic in seeking positive signs from earlier surveys. "We clearly expected things to be looking rather better now than they are," he called for measures in the Budget to encourage companies to invest.

The gloomy results from the survey, the last detailed assessment of the state of manufacturing from the confederation before the election, provide scant comfort for the government. Last year Norman Lamont, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, had placed more faith in such studies.

Confidence loss, page 15
Mortgage drop, page 17

Defiant Clinton embraces spirit of the Alamo

From Martin Fletcher in San Antonio, Texas

GOVERNOR Bill Clinton yesterday turned on the media for its "trash for cash mentality" after a fearful Gennifer Flowers appeared at a New York press conference to support her claims of having been the Democratic front-runner's lover for more than 12 years.

Vowing to forge ahead with his campaign for the White House, a defiant Mr Clinton chose the city of the Alamo to make his spirited counter-attack, hoping that it would not prove to be his last stand. He challenged the national media to drop the story. He had taken his own character test, he said: now the media had to face one. An overnight poll for ABC television showed that 80 per cent of Americans agreed, saying he should not withdraw from the presidential race. Only 10 per cent said his conduct would change their votes.

Beneath a dark and foreboding sky, but looking looking confident and resolute, the Arkansas governor said that he had said all he was going to say about the allegations, and now he was "going back to my campaign and what I believe in". He would let the American people be the arbiters of his personal conduct.

There's no end to the people who will say anything if the money is right," he said, referring to Ms Flowers's revelations in the gossip magazine, the *Star*. The Clinton camp had hoped that his candid appearance with his wife, Hillary, on prime-time news on Sunday night would put paid to the scandal. But Ms Flowers's equally public television denunciation of his conduct has dashed those hopes.

A scrum of television crews and journalists gathered yesterday at a fundraising breakfast here that normally would have attracted no more than a couple of local reporters. Mr Clinton talked adamantly about the free trade agreement with Mexico, energy policy and other Texas issues, but the press returned repeatedly to Ms Flowers.

Having campaigned in Louisiana and Mississippi on Monday, Mr Clinton was swinging through Texas yesterday to collect endorsements and raise money in preparation for Super Tuesday, the set of key southern primaries on March 10 where he had been expected to wrap up the Democratic nomination. Whether he will still be in the race by then is a moot point, depending largely on next month's New Hampshire primary, which has become a referendum on his personal behaviour.

He is a man desperate to return to politics but caught on the barbed wire of a story that will not die. The plus side is a story that will not die. The plus side is a story that will not die.

Bush's key speech hit by tax hitch

From Peter Stothard in Washington

PRESIDENT Bush was last night preparing to deliver one of the most crucial speeches of his political career — the State of the Union address — which also launches his re-election campaign. Dubbed "Operation Domestic Storm", the speech is believed to centre on economic issues.

But hopes for a smooth run-up to this key occasion were upset by an inter-Republican row over health-care taxes, which could mean a divisive debate within the party. Presses printing the budget had to be stopped after conservative Republicans objected to a new tax plan for the health-care benefits of top salaried workers.

With the latest polls showing only 43 per cent approval for Mr Bush, and only 19 per cent believing that Republicans would produce a comprehensive health service, the argument came at the worst possible moment. The speech was expected to contain a mixture of policies designed to stimulate the economy, including tax credits for new home buyers and an end to the so-called luxury tax on yachts and cars.

There is also more spending proposed for pre-school education, and on food programmes for poor children.

President's prose, page 10
Letters, page 11

Palestinians' boycott leaves peace talks close to collapse

From Mary Dejevsky in Moscow

THE Moscow round of the Middle East peace conference, already close to failure, threatened to collapse entirely yesterday when the Palestinian delegation refused to take part after an argument with Israel about the composition of the Palestinian team.

Other Arab delegations, including Saudi Arabia, held talks with Israel, but David Levy, the Israeli foreign minister, accused the Palestinians of trying to "sneak the PLO" into the talks by insisting on the inclusion of exiled Palestinians. He said Israel would walk out today if Palestinians from the diaspora entered the talks. "The peace process is a structure," Mr Levy said. "If you pull out one brick, it will collapse."

The Palestinian delegation stayed away after all-night talks had failed to resolve a

dispute about its composition and the conference board, which had said that a joint Palestinian-Jordanian would attend, was hastily removed and replaced with a handwritten sign for the Jordanian delegates alone.

Russian and American co-sponsors each aired their displeasure. James Baker, the American Secretary of State, said: "We believe the Palestinians are making a mistake by not taking advantage of this opportunity." He indicated, however, that Washington was sympathetic to the inclusion of Palestinian exiles.

American representatives were working hard behind the scenes last night to produce an acceptable compromise that would allow the talks in working groups, which begin today, to go ahead. However, Israel's re-

peated demand that there could be no broadening of the Palestinian delegation made this unlikely.

The Palestinians had earlier insisted that all, or none, of the delegates who had come to Moscow should take part in the opening session. Their decision, in apparent contravention of the terms

Continued on page 14, col 4

Leading article, page 11

Hospital doctors' pay to be tied to workload

By Jill Sherman, Political Correspondent

THE government intends to introduce performance-related pay for 50,000 hospital doctors next year as part of its drive to develop pay bargaining throughout the national health service.

Health department officials have sent a note to the doctors' and dentists' pay review body asking them to consider bonus payments for doctors for clinical excellence and efficient use of resources.

Doctors could earn extra pay for treating more patients, cutting waiting lists, working longer hours and meeting national health targets which are to be split out in a white paper next month.

The scheme is expected to cover 21,000 consultants and 29,000 junior doctors. GPs will not be included: their pay is already linked to performance through the contracts

Continued on page 14, col 1

Peer's son arrives to claim his title

By Lin Jenkins

THE woman accepted by the family as the widow of Lord Moynton of Leeds yesterday accused a fellow Filipina who claims that her son is the peer's true heir of "trying to stir up trouble".

Jinna Sabiaga, aged 26, flew into Britain from the Philippines with her year-old son Daniel, who has been acknowledged as the heir by the executor of the will and trustee of the estate.

As they arrived, Editha Ruben, who seeks the title, and property in London, Spain and the Philippines, on behalf of her son Andrew, aged 31, took her claim to magistrates in Manila. She claims the wayward aristocrat had married two other women without divorcing her.

Daniel's mother, who is in Britain to attend to family business after the death of Lord Moynton in November, said: "The baby does not really know what is going on, but he seems to like having a lot of people round him."

Before leaving Manila, she said: "The dream of my father, and of myself, is to see our son speaking in the House of Lords. He must learn the culture, the traditions of Britain. We have to educate Daniel to become a proper Englishman."

Charles Vance, executor and uncle to the peer's offspring, maintains that earlier marriages were properly ended and that the couple were married, making Daniel the lawful successor.

Hurdles to climb, page 5



Jinna Sabiaga and her son Daniel after arriving at Heathrow yesterday

LIFE & TIMES

The new Life & Times section today offers expanded coverage of the arts, topical features about women, the media and property.

AT WORK



Next week Elizabeth R. the most ambitious documentary about the Queen's working life for 23 years, is televised by the BBC. A zesty, witty and self-effacing monarch emerges

AT PEACE?



Captain JoAnn Conley, separated from her daughter, was the most pictured woman soldier of the 34,000 in the Gulf war. Many are still living in the shadow of the conflict

AT ODDS



"A proper democracy should not allow such built-in bias," Roy Hattersley attacks the newspapers that blatantly support the Tories

**WE DIDN'T
SAVE
THEM
FROM
POACHERS
JUST
TO HAVE
THEM
CARVED UP
BY
POLITICIANS**



In 1992, 8,000 elephants will be shot by Zimbabwe, Botswana and South Africa for their skins and ivory.

The UK Government may support their plan to allow the sale of the skins on the international market. That means overturning the international ban on trade in elephant products.

Two years ago before the international ban was passed, 100,000 elephants were being killed every year. Poaching has declined dramatically since the ban.

The ban is now in serious danger of being weakened and thousands of elephants face extermination.

If you oppose killing elephants for their skins or their ivory, please join our campaign today.

If you think live elephants are priceless, help us to ensure that dead elephants are worthless.

☐ I would like to become a member of EIA and Tusk Force for £12 and/or I enclose a donation

☐ £100 ☐ £50 ☐ £25

Other £.....

☐ Visa/Access card No.

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Please make cheques payable to: EIA/TUSK FORCE

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Ahern may use Irish budget platform to launch challenge



Ahern: nervous about entering the race

BY EDWARD GORMAN
IRELAND CORRESPONDENT

BERTIE Ahern, the unexpected favourite in the race to succeed Charles Haughey as Irish prime minister, will deliver in the Dáil today his first and perhaps only budget.

With the turmoil over the leadership of Fianna Fáil as a backdrop, Mr Ahern's supporters believe that the exposure he will get today will provide a perfect launch pad for the challenge for the premiership.

Mr Ahern, aged 40, has yet to declare himself as a candidate. He is also known to be nervous about putting

himself forward because of his relative lack of experience and separation from his wife.

It is still possible that in spite of pressure on him to run from Haughey loyalists, he will adhere to his original intention and support Albert Reynolds, his predecessor at the finance ministry, who was dismissed after joining a failed attempt to oust Mr Haughey in the autumn.

Mr Ahern and Mr Reynolds will meet tomorrow to discuss the leadership, after a meeting of the Fianna Fáil parliamentary party at which Mr Haughey is expected for the first time to disclose his timetable for

stepping down. The outcome of the meeting will be decisive. If Mr Ahern supports Mr Reynolds then the latter will almost certainly become the next party leader. If he does not, analysts predict a close race between the two with Mr Ahern the likely winner.

Today's budget will be another tight budget as the government continues its drive to reduce huge debt that was built up during the high spending late Seventies and early Eighties. The debt ratio has already been cut back from about 130 per cent of GNP in 1987 to under 110 per cent now, and the government is aiming to

get it down to 100 per cent by next year. However, tight management of the public finances is expected to be offset by a measure of tax reform and tax reductions, something on which the Progressive Democrats, the government's coalition partners, are insisting as part of their strategy to create jobs.

Taxpayers face a complex tiered system with a top rate of 52 per cent, an intermediate rate of 48 per cent and a standard rate of 29 per cent. The higher thresholds are reached quickly and it is possible, for example, for a single person to pay 52 per cent on an annual income as low as £13,000. Mr Ahern is

expected to take steps towards merging the two higher rates by reducing the top rate by 2p or more. He will also cut 2p off the standard rate and offset the effects on the exchequer by reducing or abolishing some corporate and private tax shelters.

At present, Ireland has an unemployment rate of 20 per cent, the highest in the EC. The country also has a serious immigration problem and a relatively low standard of living — about equal to Spain at 70 per cent of the average GNP for the EC.

However, while public services continue to be eroded due to the squeeze on public finances, the outlook is not

entirely bleak. The economic and research institute in Dublin predicted that growth of 2 per cent last year will show a slight improvement this year to 2½ per cent.

● The Harland and Wolff shipyard in Belfast faced escalating strike action last night after several hundred workers walked out in a dispute over shift work and payments. Talks between management and unions failed to resolve the dispute and the striking outworkers said they would stay out until next week.

Conor Cruise O'Brien, page 10

Patten rules out instant action on poll tax law

BY DOUGLAS BROOM
LOCAL GOVERNMENT CORRESPONDENT

THE government last night refused to take immediate action to close a legal loophole which threatens to stop councils taking poll tax defaulters to court.

John Patten, the Home Office minister, told local authority leaders that the government would not introduce emergency legislation to enable councils to use computer records as evidence of non-payment. He said ministers believed that an amendment to the local government Finance Bill, announced on Monday by Michael Heseltine, the environment secretary, will be sufficient.

Local authority leaders said that they would have to wait until mid-March for the amendment to come into force and issued a warning that in the meantime it would be impossible to take legal action against people who refused to pay the poll tax. Jeremy Bee-

cham, chairman of the Association of Metropolitan Authorities, said the delay would cost poll tax payers £3 million a week in interest charges on money councils would have to borrow to make up for the income that they would otherwise of collected through the courts.

More than 20,000 poll tax cases have been halted in the past fortnight after rulings by magistrates in Suffolk and London that computer records were not admissible as evidence of non-payment. More than 100,000 cases are due to go before the courts every week between now and the end of March and councils fear that the majority will either be adjourned or thrown out pending the introduction of the new legal provisions.

Conservative-controlled Kensington and Chelsea council in west London said last night that it would not issue any more poll tax summonses until the law was clarified. Anti-poll tax groups said they would raise the evidence issue at every opportunity.

Mr Patten's blunt statement that the government believed it had done enough was greeted with dismay and anger by the local government leaders he met in London last night. Margaret Hodge, Labour leader of Islington council and vice-chairman of the Metropolitan Authorities, said: "This is an unhelpful mess that has been created by the government and they should be acting now to clear it up."

"Instead we are faced with six weeks of uncertainty and a question mark has been raised over the seven and a half million court orders which have already been granted."

Lady Elizabeth Anson, Conservative chairman of the Association of District Councils, said: "At the very least we think the government should backdate the operation of the new amendment until midnight tonight to send a clear signal that it is serious about helping us collect the community charge."

She said councils remained concerned that liability orders already granted would be opened to challenge although Mr Patten had said that his advisors thought they would not be.

The Home Office refused to comment. "The points they raised were deemed to be matters for the environment department."

Poll tax protester jailed for contempt

BY KERRY GILL

TOMMY Sheridan, leader of the anti-poll tax federation, was yesterday jailed for six months for defying a court order banning him from attending Scotland's first warrant sale for a community charge debt in Glasgow.

Sheridan, aged 27, had ripped up a piece of paper in front of demonstrators in October, saying that that was what the authorities could do with the interdict, the Court of Session, Scotland's supreme civil court, was told yesterday. Lord Caplan told him: "In a democratic society it is the rule of law which shields it from anarchy and mob rule."

Lord Caplan said Sheridan had flouted the court order. "In a democratic society such as ours many forms of political protest are available but ignoring court orders and ignoring sheriff officers are not among their number," he said. The order had been granted to the officers who were preparing to sell off goods belonging to a Port Glasgow woman to recover the debt.

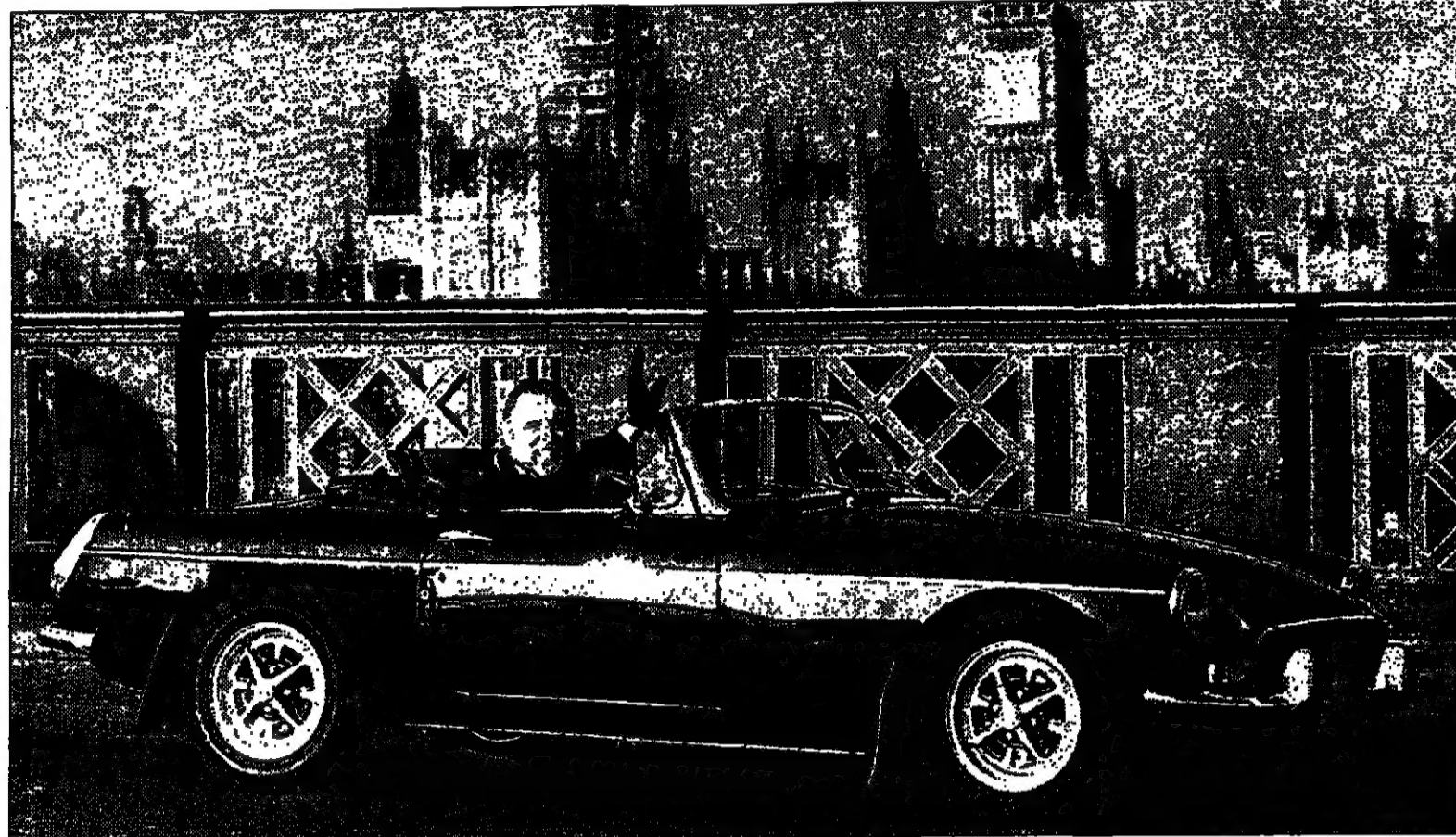
When sentenced, Sheridan, who ran a long campaign against the tax, gave a thumbs up sign to his supporters in the back of the court.

His mother, Alice Sheridan, shouted: "God go with you. I am proud to be your mother." Later she said: "All he did was to tear up a piece of paper in defence of the poor."

The court was told that two sheriff officers were trapped in their van when the sale was supposed to take place and the sale had to be cancelled. About 250 protesters joined in the mêlée on October 1. A policeman told one of the officers that nobody would be killed but he could not guarantee that nobody would be hurt, the court was told.

Sheridan denied defying the interdict and said that he had not shown contempt for the court. Sheridan, an honours graduate from Stirling University, said he attended the demonstration in a personal capacity.

Lord Caplan said the sentence would have been longer if Sheridan had taken part in any of the violence.



Time to go: Terry Waite crosses Lambeth bridge yesterday on his way back to Lambeth Palace

Terry Waite is reunited with his pride and joy

BY JAMIE DETTMER

FREEDOM is an MGB sports car. Freedom is also, being able to drive round the piazza in London's Covent Garden with a tax disc five years out of date and not be stopped by the police. But then if you are Terry Waite,

you can do pretty much what you like.

In what Mr Waite called "a rather happy morning after a rather difficult five years", the Archbishop of Canterbury's envoy was reunited with his "pride and joy", a blue, 1971 MGB. The car had been left deteriorating in the garage

throughout Mr Waite's 1,763 days of captivity. But yesterday after a free restoration by the MG Car Club and assorted garages it stood gleaming in Covent Garden.

"It's good to see her again," Mr Waite said. "It looks marvellous. I'm quite overwhelmed. When I was in

captivity and particularly the years in which I was in isolation, I thought of the things I should have done," he said. "I shouldn't have left the handbrake on." The handbrake had seized.

In all, the car needed £5,000 worth of work. Mr Waite thanked the car club

for using the handing over of the MGB to start a fund-raising project for Y Care, the YMCA's world development charity. Wearing the campaign's "Freedom is an MGB" T-shirt, Mr Waite praised the charity for its vocational training work with young people in Lebanon.

Forecast, page 14
Sport hit, page 26

Clubs to be monitored for race bias

BY RICHARD FORD, HOME CORRESPONDENT

THOUSANDS of working men's clubs are to have their membership monitored by race equality units as part of a drive to persuade them to open their doors to more black people.

Clubs in areas where a large number of ethnic minorities live are expected to be targeted after the Birmingham county court ruling which found an all-white working men's club guilty of indirect racial discrimination by insisting that new members be proposed and seconded by existing members.

The Home Office said yesterday that, although many clubs acted within the conditions of the 1964 Licensing Act, the operation of their rules contravened the 1976 Race Relations Act, which outlawed direct and indirect discrimination. Members of race relations organisation claim that admission rules can effectively act as a colour bar.

The Birmingham club's admission policy is similar to one laid down for the 3,500 affiliated clubs of The Working Men's Clubs and Institute Union (CIU). Jack

Johnson, general secretary of the union, said that the rules were designed to protect the nature and character of a club and to give existing members a say in who should be accepted for membership. He said that the union would not condone any club using the rules to distinguish between people on grounds of colour.

Peter Oteng, a social policy officer with the Commission

for Racial Equality, said: "We want clubs to examine their existing membership and then examine their catchment areas. If it is a multi-racial area and the members of the club are all white, we will suggest that the club re-examine its admissions policy."

Mr Oteng said that in carrying out its investigation of the Handsworth Horticultural Institute in Birmingham,

the commission had found at least 31 people who had tried and failed to join the institute and that, during tests, two black people claimed that doormen had made racially derogatory remarks to them.

Yesterday the institute's solicitors refused to comment on the case. It faces a legal bill of up to £15,000 and must allow the commission to examine its admission for the next five years.

Minstrels show a whiter side

BY DAVID YOUNG

THE FAMOUS Black and White Minstrels have adopted a guise more in harmony with the racially sensitive times. A council's race relations policy has led to their metamorphosis as the White and White Minstrels.

The stars were told they could not black up their faces or give themselves the usual billing. The show at Rotherham Civic Theatre, South Yorkshire, starring three of the original line-up and running until tonight, has been

called "The Magic Of the Minstrels". The decision by the Labour-controlled council left theatre-goers puzzled and disappointed. "How can you have the white and white minstrel show? The performers were marvellous, but it spoiled the magic," one of the audience said yesterday.

Jeremy Blundell, the council's principal arts officer, said yesterday: "Realising the sensitive nature of race relations we asked them if they intend-

ed to 'black up' or be billed as the Black and White Minstrels. They told us that it was not necessary to black up their faces and that the show would be advertised as 'The Magic of the Minstrels' and we were happy with that."

Peter Foot, the show's agent and producer, said: "We have been touring the show for 12 years and we have never had any complaints. I cannot recall anyone ever asking us not to black up before."

Slip-ups found on ferries

BY SHEILA GUNN
POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

ACTION by the transport department was demanded yesterday after the discovery of safety defects on passenger ferries and ships during a series of spot checks.

Sir John Bourn, head of the National Audit Office, criticised delays in introducing safety improvements recommended by enquiries into the Herald of Free Enterprise and Marchioness disasters. After spot checks made between 1989 and 1991 by audit office officials, Sir John said that the defects "could in practice have had a serious impact on the survivability of passengers in the event of an accident."

In 28 inspections, officials found a lack of lifejackets at muster stations and that on one British vessel nobody on the bridge was watching the monitor showing the state of bow doors on a crossing. The inspectors also discovered serious inadequacies in the ability of crews on two vessels to operate lifeboats.

Travel dispute is resolved

Lunn Poly, Britain's biggest travel agents, backed down last night in the confrontation with rivals Pickfords and agreed to display brochures from seven tour operators which it had earlier banned from its shelves.

Pickfords had threatened legal action against Lunn Poly for refusing to show brochures from companies which had agreed to take a cut in profits to enable Pickfords to offer "double discounts" on thousands of holidays. Lunn Poly argued that it was following normal commercial practice.

Playing safe

Guidelines for safety in playgrounds were launched yesterday by Robert Adkins, the education minister. Playgrounds, nurseries, equipment, maintenance and staffing are covered in recommendations designed for local authorities. In 1989, the last year for which figures were collected, there were 53,000 reported accidents in unsupervised playgrounds. The guidelines emphasise the importance of lay-out.

Band Aid ends

Band Aid, the charity set up seven years ago by Bob Geldof, is being wound up, according to his solicitor, John Kennedy of Paddington, west London. The charity put £110 million into emergency and long-term development work, with administration costs accounting for less than two per cent.

Design award

The Broadgate office development in the City of London, designed by Arup Associates, has been chosen as the Building of the Year by the president of the Royal Institute of British Architects, Richard MacCormac. The award is given specifically for phases 1-4 of the development, including the central circular piazza, which serves as an ice-rink in winter and an open-air theatre in summer.

Manni on mend

Jack Mann, the former hostage who is recovering from pneumonia in a British military hospital in Cyprus, was in "top form" yesterday on his first day without oxygen and hopes to be out of hospital by the end of next week, a family friend said. Mr Mann, aged 77, was admitted on January 12. His wife, Sunnie, says that he is on the road to recovery, adding: "I can't wait to have him back."

Child abducted after lawyer gave passport to father

BY FRANCES GIBB, LEGAL CORRESPONDENT



The mother, Penny Cracknell, with her baby, Alexander. She had always feared abduction

A SOLICITOR has been ordered before a judge today to explain why she surrendered a passport to an estranged father in breach of a court order, enabling him to abduct his year-old son and take him to Yugoslavia.

The father, Ivo Zaharievski, a Yugoslav surgeon, seized the child, Alexander, during an access visit last week.

His solicitor, Marlene Mortimore-Jones, based in Widnes, Cheshire, returned the passport at his request, despite a court order that he could visit the child only if he surrendered his passport.

The mother, Dr Penelope Cracknell, from Liverpool, flew immediately to Yugoslavia to try to find the child. Mrs Mortimore-Jones was not available for comment yesterday.

Stephen Evans, a legal executive with a Liverpool firm, acting for Dr Cracknell, said: "I can think of no reason why the passport should have been handed over. There was a court order that the father surrender it to his solicitor, and the father had not been released from that undertaking."

Mr Evans said that he had obtained a court order that the child be returned immediately to United Kingdom jurisdiction.

Mrs Mortimore-Jones was ordered to come to court to explain why she released the passport. A colleague of Dr Cracknell, Dr Robert Barnett, said that the abduction had "realised the mother's worst nightmare". She had always feared abduction, and that was why the



Ivo Zaharievski took son to Yugoslavia, an English-speaking lawyer. "The aim, when the child is found, is to come to some voluntary agreement," a spokesman said. "But if not, she will have to make an application to the courts for the child to be returned home."

Lie detector woman awarded £220,000 for back injuries

By CRAIG SETON

A JUDGE who awarded an injured woman more than £220,000 damages said yesterday that the findings of a spinal "lie detector" had not influenced his decision.

The case of Annette Durrant, 34, from Leamington Spa, Warwickshire, was the first time that a British court had heard the result of tests carried out on an Isonation B200, an American-made orthopaedic machine said by its British operators to expose malingerers or confirm genuine injury.

Mrs Durrant had presented evidence from the device to show that she was not exaggerating the injuries she received when she was in an accident with a car while riding a horse in 1987. The court was told that she had been transformed from a healthy, sporting person to a virtual cripple. The driver of the car admitted liability, but contested the damages of up to £250,000 that she claimed.

At the High Court in Birmingham yesterday, Mr Justice Judge, in a reserved judgment, said that as he was convinced she suffered the pain she had described he had not needed to take account of the Isonation's findings. He awarded Mrs Durrant £226,438 damages, including interest.

He said: "Considerable claims were made on behalf of the machine. It was suggested the machine cannot lie and cannot be deceived; therefore the machine will not only expose the malingerer, but provide independent support for anyone suffering a genuine back complaint."

"The machine itself is not on trial in this litigation because no-one has suggested she is a malingerer. Therefore the success or failure of her claim does not depend on this machine or its results. My judgment of Mrs Durrant's credibility was not influenced by the results of this machine." He added: "The machine seems to be a useful piece of equip-

ment which provides help for those with lumbar spinal problems."

Afterwards Hugo Kitchen, an orthopaedic physician who runs a clinic at Stratford-upon-Avon with his brother James and owns the franchise for the machine in Britain, said that he was not disappointed. "The machine was not the only evidence to support her case," he said, "but to me it confirmed our own clinical suspicions about her injuries and in my opinion the machine's evidence was vindicated."

Dr Kitchen said the machine had been used for ten years in America, where most claims were now settled out of court. Although it was the first time the Isonation had been involved in a British court, "I definitely do not think it will be the last."

Mrs Durrant said she was delighted with her award and would be able to buy more aids to improve her life. She said: "I am relieved it is all over. The machine was very helpful and could be useful to a lot more people."

In future, she had told the court she was in constant pain and that her injuries led to the break-up of her marriage. She would never be able to work again, suffered dizzy spells and could walk only a short distance with the aid of a stick. Paul Drew, her solicitor, said yesterday that the Isonation had reinforced the judge's view of Mrs Durrant as a frank and honest witness and he believed the machine would be used extensively by the medical profession.

Mrs Durrant had claimed damages from the insurers of the car driver, Alexander McDonald, of Coventry. She was awarded special damages of £43,926, general damages of £32,500, and a sum of £11,396 annually for loss of earnings, to be paid for 13 years, totalling £148,152.

The machine has been used in claims in America. The biggest involved a railway worker claiming £300,000 who was awarded £60,000 after the court accepted evidence from the machine.



In constant pain: Mrs Durrant leaving the court after the decision yesterday

Tests remain inconclusive

THE controversy surrounding the Isonation B200 remains after yesterday's High Court decision. A legal decision for or against the device's evidence must await another injury case.

Although a novelty in this country, about 600 of the machines are in use in America and the device has been the subject of almost 100 academic papers since its introduction in 1987. Scientific opinion on the machine is divided.

The device has a steel frame, strain gauges and a platform. The patient stands on it and is strapped to the frame, restricting movement to the lower back. Information on the performance of physical exercises is fed to a computer that analyses the data. The de-

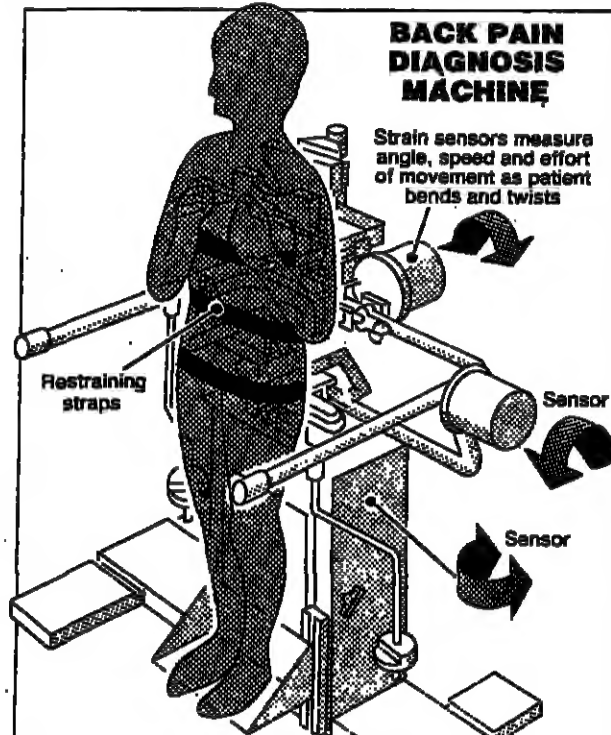
Scientific opinion on the back pain machine is divided, reports Nick Nuttall

vice examines effort, speed and degree of back movement against pre-set forces, which can be adjusted, in six directions of movement simultaneously.

Slight twists or side-to-side movements are also measured, providing, it is claimed, vital clues to the condition of the back. The computer, making adjustments for the patient's age and sex, compares the information with data from hundreds of other subjects to establish whether he has a

genuine back problem. Some British experts who have tested the device believe that its usefulness, particularly in court, is in doubt. Chris Oliver, an orthopaedic surgeon at Harrogate district hospital, tested about 80 people at Leeds general infirmary, some of whom were asked to fake back pain.

Mr Oliver said: "They did not make appreciably different recordings to those with genuine back pain... I do not think the machine can tell them apart. I can say from the machine that this person makes a normal pattern of movement and this person makes an abnormal one. But the grey area in between, where malingering lies, is undetermined."



Pilots killed when RAF jet crashed into light plane

By HARVEY ELLIOTT, AIR CORRESPONDENT

A LIGHT aircraft whose pilot was taking photographs of a Welsh village was hit from behind by an RAF Jaguar on a low flying exercise, an inquest was told yesterday.

The pilot, Robert Cooper, aged 45, died instantly, as did the RAF pilot, Wing Commander John Mardon. The officer had only returned to flying duties recently after a heart-and-lung transplant.

Mr Cooper had not told anyone that he intended to fly low to obtain the best pictures and the RAF crew had no chance of avoiding his Cessna as they flew at 450mph over Carno in Powys. The other RAF crew member, Wing Commander George Pixon, ejected safely.

At the inquest in Carno into the deaths of the two men, Anthony Skinner, senior inspector with the transport department's air accident investigation branch, said film recovered from the wreckage showed that Mr Cooper, of Wolverhampton, an experienced pilot employed by Skyviews and General of Leeds, had been taking aerial shots of houses intended for sale later to residents. It was believed that he

was either filming from the open left-hand window of his cockpit or looking at the ground to locate further shots when the RAF fighter struck him from behind, killing him instantly.

Mr Cooper, with more than 2,000 flying hours, had not informed any civil or military authorities when he left Halfpenny Green aerodrome, nearly 50 miles from Carno.



Wing Commander Mardon: the RAF Jaguar pilot who was killed in the collision

Mr Skinner said, Gordon Sharp, of the Civil Aviation Authority, said the same Cessna had been reported for alleged breaches of flying regulations in the three months before the collision. Skyviews and General pilots were paid by results, which provided a financial inducement to fly low, he said.

The inquest continues today.

Author in publisher's bad books

By RAY CLANCY

JOHN Healy, a former alcoholic, amateur boxer, convict and now author, has been told by the publisher of his autobiographical novel *Grass Arena* never to darken its doors again. Faber & Faber has accused Mr Healy of a six-month campaign of abuse against its staff.

Mr Healy, who is working on a second novel, has countered that he did not want anything to do with Faber and that he has been using other publishers. "Faber are trying to be the god of the publishing world," he said yesterday. "I really do not know what they are making a fuss about. They have ripped me off in the past and now I do not want anything to do with them." Mr Healy intends to include details of the row in his book.

Robert McCrum, Faber's fiction editor, said: "When he began telephoning female members of staff and being abusive, things came to a head and we contacted the police."

Philip Howard and Diary, page 10

Patients sick of GPs' receptionists

By JEREMY LAURANCE, HEALTH SERVICES CORRESPONDENT

LIKE traffic wardens and hospital matrons, doctors' receptionists are the women we love to hate, describing them as middle-aged, bloody minded and bent on preventing patients from seeing their GP.

In the latest survey to confirm this urban myth, published yesterday, patients described them as snooty, grumpy and acting "like SS officers". Others complained of being asked intrusive questions and having problems discussed in a derogatory manner.

In contrast, more than 90 per cent described their GPs as good listeners and normally good at explanations. They saw the main challenge as getting past the reception desk.

When asked about the standard of help receptionists give patients, only half replied "good". Many found an appointments book, a sharp pencil and a baleful look an intimidating prospect. Fifty four per cent thought the level of privacy when dealing with them was poor. "Receptionists often shout out patients' business," one said. "It is like facing the Spanish Inquisition," said another.

Only 10 per cent of 800 randomly selected patients made specific comments but these were mostly negative. "Rude and snooty" said one, "miserable and grumpy" said another. Several complained that they sought "too much personal information".

One compared them with SS officers. The survey was carried out by the Northumberland Community Health Council, the Family Health Services Authority and local GPs. The authority has already set up a working party to seek improvements based on the findings.

Asked about the survey, Doris Gillespie, secretary of the Association of Medical Secretaries, said: "Oh dear, oh dear, not that 'dragon at the gate' story again." There were many courses for doctors' receptionists, she said, and GPs were responsible, under the new contract, for seeing their staff were given adequate training. "The big problem is that many people who go to the doctor are ill

and anxious and they will always remember the one thing that goes wrong, not the thousands that go right."

Two thirds of patients rated relationships with their doctors as "good", while "fair" was the response from most of the rest. Other findings were that 90 per cent felt surgery hours convenient, 80 per cent thought it reasonable to wait a day for an appointment and 70 per cent expected to be seen within 15 minutes of their appointment time.

Dr Christopher Robinson, the authority chairman, said the level of satisfaction with GPs was higher than elsewhere in Britain and by dealing with the problems they hoped to achieve "the best service in the country".

Oxford tackles tourist dilemma

By MATTHEW D'ANCONA

FEARS that tourism in Oxford is becoming unmanageable have prompted a study which calls for a co-ordinated policy on how to deal with the millions who have turned the city of dreaming spires into one of teeming tourists.

The survey, commissioned by the Thames & Chiltern tourist board, Oxford city council and its chamber of commerce, shows that the city is the third most popular overnight stop after London and Edinburgh. "Visitors are becoming more and more visible and a policy must be worked out on how to approach them," Clive Matthews, development services manager of the tourist board, said.

Tourism directly supports more than 3,000 jobs in Oxford, but has generated tensions in the community. The university has been beset by vast touring parties invading its quads and noisy open-top buses relaying the history of the town to customers through loudspeakers. Anthony Smith, president of Magdalen College, said that Oxford was falling victim to an unthinking tourist culture. "I object to the way that people are invited to consume institutions such as Oxford rather than understand them," he said.

Michael Campbell-Lamerton, bursar of Balliol College, said: "There has been a fearful increase in the number of visitors and it isn't confined to the summer months now. Tourists today seem less respectful, and they wander into seminar rooms, chapel during services, and hall during meal times."

Mr Matthews said: "We've met bursars and some of them say that their colleges are academic establishments and not for visitors. But if we can identify those colleges that want to let tourists in, such as Christ Church, we can steer visitors away from those that don't want them."

Greater access to "park and ride" facilities and tourist information would reduce congestion in the city centre and please colleges alarmed by the growth of the tourist trade, he said. Banning traffic from the city centre was also being discussed.

Composer takes new dig at Webber

By SIMON TAIT, ARTS CORRESPONDENT

MALCOLM Williamson, the Master of the Queen's Music, has again attacked Andrew Lloyd Webber's work, referring to it as "absolutely fabulous".

Last week it was suggested that instead of music by the official royal composer, work by the creator of *Cats* and *The Phantom of the Opera* had been chosen for a pageant, at Earls Court in October, to mark the 40th anniversary of the Queen's accession, and Mr Williamson said: "Lloyd Webber's music is everywhere, but so is AIDS."

The event's organiser denied inviting or snubbing either composer, but in a discussion on BBC2's *Behind*



Williamson: critical of *Cats* writer's work the *Headlines*, to be broadcast today, Mr Williamson takes the onslaught further, this time including the sovereign herself.

Mr Williamson describes the Queen as a discerning music lover and suggests that listening to the Lloyd Webber music will leave her mind free to contemplate the next day's schedule. "She will offer a silent prayer to God that she is not obliged to extend her very considerable intellect to concentrating too hard on something absolutely fabulous," he says.

Mr Williamson also says Mr Lloyd Webber's music is "extremely poor melodically, and harmonically is extremely crude", and adds: "He fails to touch emotion, and he has used every meretricious trick from Jesus Christ downward to make a fast buck."

Friday, December 13,

Winter Weather Wreaks Havoc on Homes

ONCE again, the British weather has taken its toll. The lowest temperatures for years have wreaked havoc with householders across the country. With frozen and burst pipes, failed heating systems and possible flooding, plumbers everywhere are stretched to the limit.

SEVERE WEATHER WARNING

Freezing temperatures and heavy snowfall are expected to continue during the next week.

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Clarke to put more teacher training in classrooms

By JOHN O'LEARY
HIGHER EDUCATION CORRESPONDENT

KENNETH Clarke, the education secretary, yesterday promised to extend his teacher training reforms to include all new entrants to the profession.

The government's original proposals to switch the bulk of training from universities and colleges to schools affected only graduates going into secondary teaching. When the scheme was outlined in detail yesterday, however, Mr Clarke widened the principle to include undergraduates

taking BED courses. As well as considering cutting the length of BED courses from four years to three, Mr Clarke is proposing that at least a quarter of existing courses should take place in schools.

He has asked the Council for the Accreditation of Teacher Education to draw up similar guidelines for trainees going into primary schools, after reserving judgment until the publication of last week's report on primary school teaching. "I see no reason at all why this should not extend to all teacher training, and it is my intention that it should."

Under Mr Clarke's proposals, student teachers will have to show that they can control a class, master different teaching techniques and fire children's interest with clear, stimulating lessons. All trainees will have to meet at least 20 requirements before being officially declared professionally competent.

These include maintaining the interest and motivation of all children, setting demanding targets, keeping discipline and recognising the diversity of talent in a class. Trainees will have to show that they can spot bright children and cater for their needs. Experienced teachers will take trainees under their wing to show them how to do the job in the classroom.

Mr Clarke said: "I am determined to make teacher training more school-based, with a focus on the competences that teachers need at the start of their careers."

The first of the new courses is due to begin in September. To speed the process, an extra £5 million is being made available to encourage schools to come forward, allowing at least a third of postgraduate trainees to enrol.

Last night, the National Union of Teachers accused the government of rushing into another reform without proper research or consultation. Doug McAvoy, its general secretary, said: "There must be adequate planning and sufficient time for preparation of schools, teachers and institutions to do the job properly."

Private schools fight for status

INDEPENDENT schools published their first election "manifesto" yesterday which only just stopped short of advising parents to vote Conservative (John O'Leary writes).

The manifesto is the opening shot in a £100,000 pre-election campaign designed to stave off an attempt by Labour and the Liberal Democrats to withdraw the schools' charitable status and abolish the assisted places scheme for children from poor families.

David Woodhead, national director of the Independent Schools Information Service, said that the two policies at a time of recession represented as great a danger as the schools had faced when Labour was committed to abolishing them. Mr Woodhead said: "We want parents to realise the consequences of voting for particular parties."

An opinion poll commissioned by the service last year showed 55 per cent of Labour supporters in favour of assisted places. One aim of the campaign will be to see that reflected in party policy.

The independent schools' initiative will include a national newspaper advertising campaign and a debate in London next month on assisted places, involving all three main parties' education spokesmen.

Farmers stick their necks out on ostrich venture



Francis and Linda Ayres cradling two of the 26 ostrich chicks incubated on their farm near Banbury, Oxfordshire. The couple have invested about £40,000 in an effort to persuade the British consumer that ostrich

meat is safe, and healthier and tastier than beef or lamb (Michael Hornsby writes). "The meat has a venison-like flavour and contains fewer calories and less cholesterol," Mr Ayres said. The chicks were hatched early

last month from eggs imported from Namibia. The Ayreses say that they have already sold some to breeders in Britain, Ireland and on the Continent, which will be delivered when they are three months old. A pair of birds can

produce at least 25 chicks a year and breed for about 40 of their 70 years. There is a market for their feathers and skins. The Ayreses believe that welfare objections can be met by the use of mobile abattoirs that would cut

out the need to transport the birds long distances to slaughterhouses. They have coined the name "volaise" for the meat. The agriculture ministry is expected to classify it more prosaically as "farmed game".

Churned up by vanishing milk board

The Milk Marketing Board's decision to wind itself up may be good for consumers, but Michael Hornsby finds dairy farmers viewing the prospect with mixed feelings

MORE than the biting January wind may have brought a tear to the eyes of dairy farmers yesterday as they contemplated the possibility of life without the maternal protection of the Milk Marketing Board.

Admittedly, the crusty old dinosaur — a statutory body with the sole right to buy and supply milk in England and Wales since 1933 — has been an unconscionable time-adding and may yet succeed in retaining many of its functions and powers by metamorphosing into a voluntary co-operative. But in dairy parlours up and down the land there is a pervasive feeling that the old certainties are crumbling.

Richardson, who combines farming at Great Melton, near Norwich, with a career as an agricultural journalist and broadcaster, accepts that change must come but understands the fears of

dairy farmers, particularly of the older generation. He draws on the experience of his father during the 1920s.

"In those days you had no guarantee of selling your milk unless you had a retail contract. Often my father would milk the cows and, because there was no sale for it, my mother would have to make butter and hang it down the well to keep cool. On Friday she would take the bus to the local market and sell the butter for whatever it would fetch, which was not much."

Introduced during the depression of the inter-war years, the board put an end to a century of *laissez-faire* in agricultural policy and was

hailed for protecting small farmers against predatory dairy companies. To men like Richardson senior, the change seemed like paradise. The board guaranteed to collect and buy all milk produced by dairy farmers at a standard "pooled" price. In effect, that meant that dairy farms close to towns subsidised the transport costs of those in remoter rural areas.

The board sold the milk to dairies and processors at a complicated scale of prices fixed according to intended end use. Astonishingly, that cumbersome centralised system has survived for nearly 60 years.

Over that period, the board

did much to restore confidence, boost output, enforce quality controls and improve the dairy herd. The rigidities of the system were exposed, however, by the imposition of European Community production quotas in 1984 in an attempt to curb surplus output for which there had previously been a guaranteed outlet. More recently Brussels has also challenged the board's legality.

Britain suddenly found itself short of milk and lumbered with huge over-capacity in the wrong kind of dairy plant. The board had charged dairies an artificially high price for milk for drinking, using the income in part to subsidise the cheap production of butter, cheese and skimmed milk powder, much of which went straight into the EC's cold stores.

Enterprising dairies and processors who wanted to exploit the growing consumer

market for yoghurts and speciality cheeses found difficulty in getting supplies of milk from the board.

Stephen Hall, who runs a dairy herd and processing plant at Pinner, northwest London, was dry-eyed yesterday. He is secretary of Independent Milk Producers and Processors, which was formed last year in anticipation of a freer market. "At present, even if I want to supply my own milk to my own plant, I have to sell it first to the board at 19p a litre and then buy it back at 24p. It is a ludicrous situation."

The board hopes that 80 per cent or more of farmers will join the new co-operative. But the big dairy companies, claiming they can pay farmers a better price, are already offering tempting contracts to groups of suppliers. That could mean cheaper milk and a wider range of dairy products in the shops.

Woman ordered to quell sex noise

A woman was bound over in the sum of £100 and issued with a noise abatement order by Portsmouth magistrates yesterday after neighbours complained about the noise of her sexual activities.

Denise Conway and Sylvia Rowe took out a private prosecution against Linda Boyce after asking her to make less noise, and complaining to police and the council. The court was told that their lives were disrupted by loud pop music, slamming doors, and the sound of Miss Boyce's lovemaking and sexually intimate telephone calls in the early hours.

Miss Boyce, aged 36, who contested the complaint, said that boyfriends telephoned her at night and that she had the radio on when doing housework.

RSC man wins Eye libel case

THE Royal Shakespeare Company's artistic director, Adrian Noble, yesterday accepted substantial libel damages over an article in *Private Eye* which said that he insisted that his girlfriend should be cast in several roles in the 1991 season.

The actress, Joanne Pearce, now Mr Noble's wife, was cast on merit and not through the exercise of any pressure by him, his counsel, Andrew Caldecott, told the High Court.

The article, published in the magazine's Grovel column in September 1990, alleged that Mr Noble's conduct led to the resignation of the RSC's casting agent and her assistant.

The allegations were entirely without foundation, Mr Caldecott told Mr Justice Drake. Miss Pearce had appeared in major roles in earlier seasons when Mr Noble, of Islington, north London, was not artistic director.

Jane Phillips, counsel for the *Private Eye* editor, Ian Hislop, and the publishers Pressdram, said that they unreservedly withdrew any suggestion that Mr Noble had sought improperly to advance Miss Pearce's career in any way. They apologised for the distress and embarrassment caused and agreed to pay the undisclosed sum of damages and Mr Noble's legal costs.

Three brothers who own a wholesale butchery business in West Wales accepted substantial libel damages at the High Court in London from the BBC.

Their solicitor said that in October 1990 the BBC programme *Week In, Week Out* accused a customer using an abattoir owned by Thomas, Vivian and John Thomas near Landell, Dyfed, of supplying unfit meat. Many viewers understood this to mean that the brothers were dealing in unfit meat and they lost many customers.

Public enquiry opens

Islanders oppose Skye toll bridge

By KERRY GILL

MORE than 100 objectors to the £24 million Isle of Skye toll bridge crammed into a tiny village hall yesterday to air their concerns at the start of a public enquiry.

Many have waited for a bridge since 1938, when the first design was drawn up only to be dropped because of the second world war. Islanders, incensed that the new bridge will have tolls, feel they could wait another 50 years.

The public benches represented a wide variety of individuals and organisations objecting to the bridge, between Kyle of Lochalsh and Kyleakin, which was chosen last year after what was described as a Europe-wide architectural "beauty contest".

While some believe that the design is beautiful, others, mainly from Skye, do not care

whether a bridge is built at all. Others have called for a tunnel, and almost all oppose tolls.

A Scottish Office official disclosed that there were 190 objections, including a petition from 2,100 people protesting about the tolls. The government argued that if tolls matched present ferry charges, users would be no worse off and tolls would eventually be scrapped.

The enquiry, ordered by Ian Lang, the Scottish secretary, will hear that many people fear that a bridge will make it easier for thieves to travel to and from Skye, and that it could hide drug dealing and could damage the environment. The Royal Fine Arts Commission for Scotland has called the design, by the Miller group, "objectionably humped backed". Before the hearing began in the Kyle of Lochalsh village hall, Elizabeth Haran, Reporter to the enquiry, said that there had even been letters from people wondering whether there was any point in the enquiry as the contract for the bridge had already been signed.

Alastair Dunlop, QC, for the Scottish Office, emphasised that there were many objections quite apart from those against a bridge. Most of those were concerns over imposing tolls.

He said that if the whole project were scrapped, the Miller group, which signed the contract for the bridge last year, would receive financial compensation.

He said that the level of tolls would depend on the final design of the bridge and the cost of its approaches. "In no way can it be said that the enquiry is academic or has been prejudged by signing the contract."

Each of the objectors was asked to give his or her name and that of any organisation they represented. All the local community councils have objected to tolls.

James Innes, deputy chief road engineer for the Scottish Office, said that the bridge should pay for itself within 12 to 18 years. "The government believes that, by the private sector route, the public will get a free bridge sooner than by waiting for a bridge through the public sector roads programme," he said.

If people wanted a publicly funded bridge, they would have to wait until well into the next century.

Jails chief opposes governor uniforms

By RICHARD FORD, HOME CORRESPONDENT

THE head of the prison service is strongly resisting a proposal for governors to wear uniforms and is pressing instead for less militaristic clothing for all prison staff.

Joe Pilling is also against a recommendation to divide responsibility for overall prison policy and management of the service between a non-executive chairman and a director general.

Both proposals were put forward in a management review of the service by Admiral Sir Raymond Lygo, former chief executive of British Aerospace, who suggested that the service should be given agency status as a way of limiting Home Office interference in its operations.

Mr Pilling, who took over as director general in August, told *The Times* yesterday: "Prison governors have never worn uniform and that is because of the nature of the job, which is about developing interpersonal skills. We are not simply a disciplining organisation designed to put people in their place and keep them there."

Sir Raymond, in his report last month to Kenneth Baker, the home secretary, suggested that making everyone wear a uniform would address the poor morale and sense of disunity said to afflict the prison service. He was highly critical of recent instructions to limit the wearing of caps by prison officers.

Mr Pilling said: "In relation to uniform and the appointment of a non-executive chairman, he is running counter to Lord Justice Woolf's report [into the 1990 prison riots]."

Mr Pilling clearly backs the Woolf report's suggestion that the military aspects of the service be reduced. "There are two ways of moving towards conformity," he said. "There are ways of people dressing in a reasonable standard way which are less like a uniform than the uniform we have at the moment for prison officers."

Such a form of dress would help to bring people together and would highlight to prisoners that staff were in the business of building human relationships.

Sir Raymond recommended that the service become an agency with a part-time non-executive chairman, who would be the principal adviser to ministers, and a chief executive responsible for the day-to-day management.

Mr Pilling, however, said that some would see that as a backward step. It was important to bring together in one person responsibility for policy and operations so that nobody could be in any doubt about who was in charge.

Victim's father to attend trial

John Ward, whose daughter Julie was murdered on a Kenyan game reserve in September 1988, has been given special dispensation to sit in on the trial in Nairobi next month of the two gamekeepers who are accused of her murder.

Mr Ward, aged 58, faced the possibility of missing the trial because he is a witness. The ruling by Kenya's attorney general means that he will be able to put questions to any of the dozens of witnesses.

Fingers moved

Ben Grundy, aged three, who was born without thumbs, is recovering after surgeons at Frenchay hospital, Bristol, switched his forefingers to where his thumbs would have been. He still needs a bone marrow transplant for a rare blood disorder.

Warm-hearted



The author Catherine Cookson, above, has given £26,000 for a heating system at St Peter's and St Paul's church in South Shields, which she attended as a girl, after hearing that parishioners were so cold that mass was held in the priest's house.

Thief cashes in

A thief who frogmarched a student half a mile at knife-point to his bank cashpoint machine in Bristol only to find that the account was empty made him return to his digs and beg £25 from his flatmates, which he then stole.

Peer's son faces a rough ride to the Lords

Lord Moynihan's heir may be forced to reveal the skeletons in his family cupboard, reports Sheila Gunn

2009. When aged 18 he will find himself unable to vote because he is a peer — and unable to take his seat until he is 21 — and probably facing a claim to the title from his half-brother Andrew.

Andrew would be entitled to apply for a writ of summons to the Lord Chancellor of the day who, with the Home Secretary, will decide if further investigation is needed. Four law lords together with a group of other peers will then be dragged onto a Committee for Privileges to examine the conflicting claims.

The procedure is expensive, requiring counsel versed in constitutional law,

and time-consuming. Such disputes are rare nowadays, mostly involving those claiming a peerage which has fallen into abeyance.

The case of the Russell baby is the closest analogy to the Moynihan claim. After the 3rd Lord Amphil died in 1973, his son Geoffrey was challenged by his younger half-brother over the title. The question of whether Geoffrey's parents consummated their marriage and allegations of adultery by his mother Christabel were long disputed during the enquiry — and filled many a newspaper column.

Blood tests finally settled the claim in Geoffrey's fa-



Lord Moynihan: dispute over inheritance

vour. As the 4th Lord Amphil, he still sits in the Lords and served as a distinguished chairman of the refreshment committee, albeit with a slight hiccup after a salmonella outbreak in the kitchens in the 1980s. There is solace for Daniel, or An-

drew if he is judged to be the legitimate heir, in the knowledge that, once in the Lords, neither would find the mere raising of an eyebrow at their ancestry. A paradoxical equality is practised, with the peers judged solely on their contributions.

The peculiar composition of the upper House can lead, for instance, to speeches in a debate on drugs from a former addict (Lord Mancroft), an ex-detective sergeant (Earl Nelson), a former chief constable of West Midlands (Lord Knights), a past permanent secretary at the Home Office (Lord Allen of Abbeydale) and a recent Home Secretary (Lord Waddington). Transport debates might hear from Lord Marsh, a former British Rail chairman.

Daniel flies in, page 1

*The price quoted is correct at time of going to press and includes car tax, VAT and labour cost of the first service. There will be an additional charge of £295 plus VAT for delivery and number plates.

Blonde ambition troubles the US male psyche

With the saga continuing over Governor Bill Clinton's marriage, Americans still think blondes have more fun, writes **Charles Bremner** in Indianapolis

Dhachua Palong camp is a hurriedly built collection of bamboo huts, near the border town of Teknaf, in a valley where during the war a British platoon fighting the Japanese had established a base. Many of the huts are made of mud hut, built on a low concrete bunker abandoned by the British, as two Bangladeshi helicopters carrying the officials flew low over the camp.

The refugee, aged 30, is still recovering from the torment of seeing her husband killed by the soldiers, and from the substance abuse she was subjected to for three days by the troops. She clings to the hope of finding her son, aged seven, whom she had to

hurry to the border town of Teknaf. Another 4,000 Burmese Muslims have found refuge in the neighbouring town of Naikhangchhari.

As Colonel Hasan began negotiations with senior Burmese military commanders yesterday, a trade mission of Muslims arrived at the border, raising their number in Bangladesh to more than 65,000. "The flood of refugees has continued over the past week," Dauduzzaman Chowdhury, the local district commissioner, said. "We are setting up a new camp for them, and allowing them to live in the open." The official Bangladesh news agency said that 900 refugees entered Teknaf from Thagonekhal, a small

Arakan hills. Dhaka is also insisting on the early repatriation of the refugees who are a strain on one of the world's poorest countries.

Two earlier meetings between rival military commanders had failed to resolve the conflict after Burma accused Bangladesh of aiding Muslim rebels against Rangoon. Dhaka blames Burma's military rulers of inflicting atrocities on the Muslim minority in the western province of Arakan, forcing many of them to flee their homes.

The frontier border crossing has been closed since a clash between security forces on December 21.

Yeltsin plays for time amid collapse of military



Shaposhnikov: thinks one army is unrealistic

PRESIDENT Yeltsin's unannounced trip to Novorossiysk, the Russian Federation's only large southern port, at a time when he was expected to be opening Middle East peace talks in Moscow, shows how seriously the Russian leadership views the state of the former Soviet armed forces.

But his visit may be less an attempt to prevent their fragmentation than to ally the worries of naval commanders until the process becomes irreversible and, as far as possible, harmless. Amid much huffing, puffing and bluffing, the high command of the armed forces has started to admit that the 3.75 million-strong armed forces are breaking up. It still appears to believe, however, that the process can be reversed.

With political change obscuring the line of command, the breakdown of the Soviet armed forces appears irreversible, Mary Dejevsky reports from Moscow

In a recent newspaper interview, Nikolai Stolyarov, the chairman of the high command's military committee, urged leaders of the Commonwealth of Independent States to denounce "the trend towards disintegration", adding, in a tone of menace: "The army is more stable than the commonwealth."

The state of the armed forces has been made plain in the army newspaper, *Krasnaya Zvezda*. Although a recent front-page article insisted that the combat readi-

ness of the commonwealth's strategic forces was unimpaired, facts and figures adduced elsewhere suggest the forces are disintegrating.

The next day, a front-page article declared: "Whatever the situation in the army, desertion is never justified." It said that between 1983 and November 1991 more than 6,000 men were "wanted" for desertion. The figure since that date, when President Gorbachev declared an amnesty, is 1,600. The article said that 10,000 servicemen

in Ukraine had refused to swear allegiance to the republic and "a proportion of them have left their units without leave". One of 35 Russians who had deserted from units in the Transcaucasus and travelled home together was quoted as saying he had acted because the barracks had been shot at and he did not want to swear allegiance to Azerbaijan.



Another deserter spoke of the unclear line of command. "Before, I knew that we were subordinate to the Odessa military district, then it turned out we did not know whom we were subordinate to: Moldavia, Ukraine or Russia. First the Azerbaijanis left, then the Georgians. Now it's the turn of the Russians."

Commentaries in the army and conservative Russian press argue that a break-up of the Soviet army is too dangerous a prospect to allow. Some suggest that the army could take the law into its own hands and act as a separate political force, as it has done, for instance, in Yugoslavia. But morale among soldiers, the confinement to port at

Sevastopol of most of the navy, partly for lack of fuel, and the reported grounding of many planes for the same reasons suggest that such a move would not succeed.

Meanwhile, "a game of make-believe appears to be in progress, in which the prime conspirators are Mr Yeltsin, Marshal Yevgeni Shaposhnikov, the interim commonwealth commander, and perhaps President Kravchuk of Ukraine."

All seem to recognise that the notion of a mighty commonwealth army will never be realised. Yet they also seem to be encouraging the officer corps to believe that they and their once united army have continued political influence and a future.

Russian chief emerges at Black Sea warship talks

FROM MARY DEJEVSKY IN MOSCOW

PRESIDENT Yeltsin of Russia, who vanished from Moscow on the eve of the Moscow round of talks on the Middle East, turned up yesterday morning in the Black Sea port of Novorossiysk with a day of engagements which included addressing commanders of the Black Sea fleet. A large group of officers were reported to have gathered in the port, including Admiral Igor Kasatonov, the fleet's commander.

Admiral Kasatonov has led a campaign against plans by the Ukrainian leadership to place all troops in the republic, including most of the Black Sea fleet, under Ukrainian command. The main naval port on the Black Sea is Sevastopol in the Crimea, but the Crimea — despite Russian opinions to the contrary — is administered by Ukraine.

A statement issued yesterday afternoon by Pavel Voshinov, President Yeltsin's spokesman, said Mr Yeltsin

was visiting the Black Sea fleet "in the framework of preparations for the forthcoming session of the United Nations Security Council and his meetings with President Bush, Brian Mulroney, the Canadian prime minister, John Major and leaders of other states with whom he intended to discuss nuclear security problems."

The statement said Mr Yeltsin was staying on board the cruiser Moskva "to acquaint himself with its technical characteristics and meet its crew". He was accompanied by Marshal Yevgeni Shaposhnikov, the commonwealth armed forces commander. Interfax, the independent news agency, quoted Mr Yeltsin as saying yesterday that Russia would take "all measures" to ensure continued supply shipments by air and sea routes from two Russian ports to the Black Sea fleet.

President Kravchuk of Ukraine meanwhile vowed to push ahead with plans to build a Ukrainian navy "on the basis" of the Black Sea fleet, and asserted that Ukraine had a "strong legal basis" under commonwealth agreements for doing so.

From Novorossiysk, Georgi Khobotov, the city's administrator and a Yeltsin appointee, denied rumours that the Russian leader would designate the port the new headquarters of the Black Sea fleet. He told Tass: "On

Lenin's library renamed

BY MARY DEJEVSKY

THE Lenin Library, the former Soviet Union's chief copyright library, has been renamed the Russian State Library. The change of name for the library, long regarded as a centre of academic excellence, was enacted in a decree signed by President Yeltsin late on Monday. Igor Filippov, aged 36, was appointed director.

Last November the library — a forbidding, grey building not far from the Kremlin — was closed temporarily by health inspectors who said it was unsanitary. Some believed that the closure was intended to pre-empt a threat by poorly paid library staff to go on strike. It reopened in the new year.

Moscow city inspectors had justified the closure by pointing to crowded working conditions and dust levels in the air two to ten times higher than permitted limits. Lighting was so bad that readers were advised to bring their own lamps and light bulbs.

The former Soviet government agreed to renovate the library five years ago and signed a contract worth \$265 million (£150 million) with a Yugoslav company, but it was unable to come up with the money. The Russian government will now fund the necessary repairs.

The Lenin Library was founded by Count Nikolai Rumyantsev in 1861 and was given to the Russian imperial family after he died. The Soviet government nationalised the library after the Bolshevik revolution and renamed it to honour Lenin. It houses 40 million volumes and is used by between 2,000 and 10,000 readers each day.

It is one of the last big institutions in Moscow to lose Lenin's name. The feeling is that the closure of the mausoleum on Red Square cannot be far behind.

After the failed August coup, which led to the collapse of the Soviet Communist party and the communist state, Lenin's reputation has tarnished. Statues and other monuments to the former leader have been removed.



Watanabe: unable to meet Yeltsin

the contrary, we have just agreed that land formerly used by the military on the edge of the city will be used for housing."

As Mr Yeltsin arrived in Novorossiysk, the city's dock workers were reported to be on strike, demanding higher pay to offset recent price increases and a portion of their pay in dollars. Crews of the former Soviet merchant navy already receive an allowance in dollars.

Several of the engagements Mr Yeltsin cancelled unexpectedly on Monday, including a meeting with James Baker, the American Secretary of State, and an interview with the BBC television programme *Panorama*, have been rescheduled for today. Mr Baker is to be received with all ceremony in St Catherine's hall in the Kremlin. Michio Watanabe, the Japanese foreign minister, however, declined a later meeting, saying that he had to return to Japan for the budget debate in parliament.

Gorbachev's warning: Mikhail Gorbachev, the former Soviet president, met Sir Roderic Braithwaite, the British ambassador, here on Monday and told him that the failure of reforms in the Commonwealth of Independent States would mean the defeat of democracy. Tass reported. (AFP)



Dress rehearsal: two members of the French special security forces taking up positions yesterday at the Olympic stadium in Albertville, southeastern France, where the opening ceremony of the winter games will take place on February 8

40 die in rocket air attack

BY MICHAEL BINYON DIPLOMATIC EDITOR

ABOUT 40 people were reported killed in Azerbaijan yesterday when a civilian helicopter was shot down by a rocket. Tass quoted senior Azeri officials in Nagorno-Karabakh, the disputed Armenian enclave, saying that the helicopter was flying into the enclave from the town of Agdam in Azerbaijan. The crew and all passengers, including women and children, were killed.

Britain yesterday called for fresh efforts by the international community to promote a peaceful settlement in the territory, where 45 Azerbaijanis and 15 Armenians had already been killed in fierce fighting.

London expressed concern about the deteriorating situation, and gave a veiled warning to the two republics that their applications to join the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE) would be blocked if they did not restrain their gunmen. Britain said it might invoke the human rights provisions of the CSCE, and called on the two sides to use the dispute settlement mechanism.

Fighting flared again over the weekend in the disputed enclave. Tass said yesterday that fighting was continuing in the village of Karin-Tak and several houses had been burnt down.

Gamsakhurdia bastion falls to Georgia rebels

FROM ELIF KAHAN IN POTI

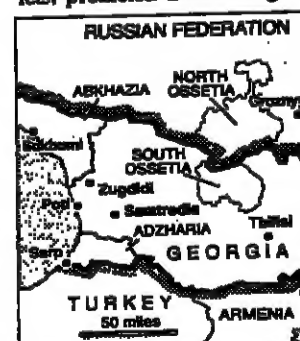
AFTER a day of fighting in which at least six people were killed, Georgian government forces yesterday seized one of the last strongholds of supporters loyal to the ousted President Gamsakhurdia.

Troops under the command of Jaba Ioseliani, head of one of the two main forces making up the ruling military council, met no resistance as they moved into this Black Sea town. Armoured vehicles rumbled along the tree-lined streets as residents, mainly supporters of Mr Gamsakhurdia, boarded up windows and remained indoors.

"I'm very tired. It was a hard battle," Mr Ioseliani said at his temporary headquarters in Poti's yacht club. Local officials and the head of the town's hospital said six people were killed and at least 20 others injured in fighting around a bridge to the north of the town on Monday.

Mr Gamsakhurdia, elected in a landslide victory last May, fled to Armenia three weeks ago after losing a bloody power struggle with the military council. He later returned to west Georgia, but his whereabouts for the past week have been unknown.

The fall of Poti was another serious blow to his attempt to regain power. He can now rely on support only in the port of Sukhumi, to the north, and the town of Zugdidi to the east. "Poti was the most difficult part of our job, but the war is not finished yet."



ing in Georgia might last up to two months. Many Poti residents vowed to resist the military council.

"Our war is just beginning. There will be a lot of unrest and civil disobedience," shouted an old woman inspecting empty shells scattered around the northern bridge leading into Poti. "The Tbilisi soldiers are criminals and drug addicts," she said, waving an empty syringe she had found. Tornike Berishvili, a psychologist from Tbilisi, the Georgian capital, who is travelling with the troops, agreed that some men were taking drugs. "I think that there will be a lot of psychological problems when the war ends because Georgians are fighting Georgians," said.

Mr Ioseliani's troops occupied the town hall and immediately removed a portrait of Mr Gamsakhurdia above the main door. An army lorry carrying a rocket launcher was parked outside, guarded by a dozen soldiers. Hundreds of frightened townspeople waited around the building, uneasily mingling with the government soldiers.

At a Moscow airport yesterday, about 50 supporters of Mr Gamsakhurdia staged a hunger strike inside a plane to complain about media reports about their leader. They said that newspaper and television reports from Moscow inaccurately portrayed him as a dictator.

The supporters, most of whom live in towns in western Georgia which are Gamsakhurdia strongholds, hired a Tupolev-134 in the Black Sea port of Sukhumi on January 20 and set out for Moscow to stage their protest. They decided to return to Sukhumi on Monday. But they said the flight crew of their hired aircraft was detained at Vnukovo airport in Moscow and sent to Tbilisi on a different plane. (Reuters)

UN envoy presses Serbs

FROM JONAS PHILLIPS IN ZAGREB

A UNITED Nations special emissary shuttling around Yugoslavia said yesterday that the ceasefire which has lasted 25 days was sufficiently robust to allow the deployment of 10,000 "blue helmet" peacekeepers. But the envoy, Marnack Goulding, a British diplomat, indicated after talks with Croatian leaders in Zagreb that the rejection of the UN peace plan by leaders of Serbian enclaves in Croatia remains a stumbling block.

"One of the conditions which has always been there — a reasonably stable ceasefire — has now been fulfilled," Mr Goulding said after nearly three hours of talks with President Tudjman of Croatia, held in the Villa Zagorje that once belonged to Tito.

"Sadly people are still dying," Mr Goulding said. "But most of the alleged ceasefire violations are relatively minor." However, he added: "The other condition is that all those concerned should accept the plan and be prepared to co-operate with UN personnel. There are one or two other points, in which those concerned still have reservations." He evidently was referring above all to the rejection on Monday of the UN proposals by Milan Babic, the leader of the self-styled "Serbian Republic" of Krajina.

The stock market had its first crash recently in response to the Yugoslav war. The joke in Budapest's business circles is that its impact was so negligible at first that nobody noticed when Black Monday happened.

For the new class of entrepreneurs, however, life is sweet. They are the owners of the large, air-conditioned city centre streets and their wives scrutinise the cut of the spring collections, just in from Paris and Rome on the main shopping street. Others are still getting the hang of it. Near by stand up to 40 Transylvanian peasant women, selling their home-embroidered tablecloths.

Socialite jailed for life

Vienna: A prominent Viennese socialite was jailed for life yesterday in a dramatic murder case after the Austrian supreme court ruled that an earlier sentence had been too lenient.

Udo Proksch, aged 56, who owned Vienna's elite Demel coffee house, had been jailed for 20 years last March for the murder of a ship captain who died when a ship he had chartered sank in the Indian Ocean in 1977. A multi-million dollar investigation, which included a deep-sea search for the wrecked freighter, Lucona, concluded that it was blown up from inside in an attempted insurance swindle. The prosecution also appealed against the sentence.

Judge Ferdinand Stiefeler, who increased the sentence, said that the Lucona case was an insurance swindle unequalled in Austrian legal history for which Proksch had spent years planning. He said that the court's decision was final and it would not consider further appeals. (Reuters)

Muslims held

Yaounde, Cameroon: Police here rounded up hundreds of young Muslims after riots in which at least three people were killed. Jean Fochive, the head of national security, said that he would not tolerate sectarian conflict. (Reuters)

Trade pledge

Singapore: Leaders of the six members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations ended a two-day summit here with a pledge to form a free trade area by 2008. They also agreed to step up talks on regional security. (Reuters)

Party plea

Algiers: Algeria's former ruling National Liberation Front, in disarray after the end of three decades in power, asked its leaders, who had earlier resigned, to stay on and called a national conference for next month. (AP)

Work opening

Taipei: Taiwan plans to let mainland Chinese work in the island for the first time since the Communists took over in 1949. The move is intended to ease the island's severe shortage of labour. (Reuters)

Condom blast

Dhaka: At least 50 people, including police officers, were injured when bombs were thrown by a mob at stands which were celebrating the Social Marketing Company's sale of a billion condoms in Bangladesh. (AFP)

Exile returns

Nairobi: Raila Odinga, a Kenyan opposition figure and former political prisoner, returned after a three-month exile. His father, Oginga Odinga, is interim chairman of the Forum for the Restoration of Democracy. (AFP)

Aborigines go

Sydney: The police removed all but four of a group of Aborigines who had occupied the Old Parliament House in Canberra to protest against the long domination of Europeans in Australia. The four who remained faced arrest.

Coupons out

Peking: Shanghai has abolished the use of coupons for state-subsidised sugar, eggs and salt, saying supply of the commodities was open. The coupons were part of a supply system aimed at guaranteeing stable prices. (Reuters)

Harare hero

Harare: Sally Mugabe, aged 60, the Ghanaian wife of President Mugabe of Zimbabwe, who died on Monday, has been declared a national hero. She will be buried at the National Heroes' Acre here on Saturday. (Reuters)

Storm victims

Algiers: Heavy rain and snow have killed at least 12 people in Algeria, including a bulldozer driver swept away while doing rescue work. The storms, which affected five provinces, have also left hundreds homeless. (Reuters)

Night shift

Karlsruhe: Germany's highest court overturned a ban on night work for women dating from Bismarck's reforms of 1891. "The federal constitutional court said it discriminated against women and was illegal. (Reuters)

Plumber adds strings to his capitalist bow

FROM ANNE MCELVOY IN BUDAPEST

Soulful violin solos are a common extra in Budapest restaurants, lashings of vibrato and stormy finales recalling the 19th-century battle for coffee-house superiority between Austria and Hungary. Now, as then, the Viennese specialise in gayness while the residents of Budapest prefer a more mournful approach to an evening out.

But if today's musicians glance nervously at the near-empty saucers beside their chairs it is probably because they, in common with the rest of the population, are feeling the squeeze. Unemployment is rising rapidly — 12 per cent in the cities, double that in rural areas — and inflation is running at 35 per cent. As the cost of living spirals more and more

Hungarians are forced to take second or even third jobs to survive.

Gabor Egervari, the violinist delivering Bartok and Kodaly with fine feeling in the cafes around Budapest's Opera House by night, is a plumber by day and a taxi driver at the weekend. "I come as a package," he remarked, "I play at weddings, drive the bride and groom home and promise to mend their pipes, all as part of the same deal."

Although he regularly works 18 hours a day, he and his wife live in the 21st district of the city, politely described as proletarian. It is, in fact, a sprawling and polluted housing estate. He said that he has the ideas and aspirations of a bourgeois intellectual but the living standards of an untrained manual worker.

As a party of German tourists seats itself, Mr Egervari abruptly abandons the classics for "If I Were A Rich Man" from the musical *Fiddler on the Roof*. It is a staple of Budapest's cafe life that clearly comes from the heart. The song's yearning refrain could serve as the motto for post-communist Hungary which has taken to capitalism with gusto.

Mr Egervari has just bought a rattling third-hand eastern German Trabant car and laughs at the irony of the two countries. "We opened them the door to freedom when we demolished our iron curtain frontier with Austria and let them out of their cage. Now they drive

VW Golfs and we have inherited their Trabis." The city's stock exchange, set up in 1990 and praised by Margaret Thatcher as an investment beacon for the rest of Europe, is still trading at a mere 19 companies, albeit with more than 50 brokers attending to them. One



Blessing, music, photos then I'll drive you to the reception

World bill to

CONCENTRATED OF AFRICAN ELEPHANTS



Pinatub put ozo

Colomb

World is given a £134m bill to save the elephant

A HUGE injection of foreign aid is needed to save the African elephant from extinction as the human population on the continent is set to explode in the next two decades, Mostafa Tolba, the head of the United Nations Environment Programme, said yesterday.

In an impassioned speech at a conference in Nairobi on the future of the elephant, Dr Tolba told delegates from the 30 African countries with elephant populations that much of the \$240 million required will have to come from the rich countries of the northern hemisphere. If the wealthy countries of the world fail to come to the aid of the pachyderm, then "the elephant and its habitat will be destroyed, and the population will either be eliminated or it will be reduced to a few isolated remnants", he said.

The human population on the African continent stands at half a billion today but the United Nations estimates that this will rise to a billion in the next 23 years. If the elephant is to be preserved, then ever-increasing amounts of money are going to have to be paid to keep herds safe, he said, as growing numbers of people, hungry for land, vie for the resources. Dr Tolba pointed out that as Africans use far fewer resources than any others on the planet, telling them to conserve their

Africa's population, set to double in 23 years, will put pressure on parks, thereby endangering the elephant, Sam Kiley reports from Nairobi

resources would get "nowhere".

Dr Tolba refused to be dragged into the debate on whether the trade ban on ivory, imposed in 1989 under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species and which comes up for review at the next Cites meeting in Kyoto, Japan, in March, should be partially lifted. Southern African states like South Africa, Zimbabwe and Botswana have been lobbying for a partial freeze of the ban to enable them to sell their ivory surplus from elephant culls.

However, in the eastern African states, conservationists oppose such a move, saying that the elephant population is still at risk from poachers. "Ivory market or no ivory market, the African elephant population is going to be under enormous pressure," was all Dr Tolba would say.

Most of the countries attending the conference submitted plans to conserve their elephant populations for discussion at the five-day meeting. Their estimates of foreign aid required add up to about \$240 million over the next five to ten years.

Much of the decline of the elephant population on the

continent, especially in Uganda, Tanzania, Zaire, and most of north-west Africa, has been due to government incompetence, civil war, and poaching. Nevertheless, many of the countries struggling to save the elephant have now given up about 10 per cent of lands over to national parks — considerably more than anywhere else in the world.

Rwanda, where only about 100 elephants remain, suffers relatively little from poaching but faces a growth in human population from 7.5 million to 15.6 million in 20 years. "This puts into doubt the long term future of the 10 per cent of land given now under protection," the Rwandan plan says. Civil war and poaching in Uganda has meant that the elephant population has dropped from 60,000 in the 1960s to about 1,910 last year. Uganda says it needs \$8.8 million to save these from extinction.

Liberia, where civil war has

been raging for a year, has 9 per cent of west Africa's 19,000 elephants. It has asked for \$1.2 million in aid. All the plans include large budgets for security — anti-poaching units along Kenyan and Zimbabwean lines — as well as for education and capital investment.

Delegates hope that the meeting in Nairobi will produce a continent-wide conservation plan for the elephant. Mozambique has come up with the most spectacular plan — to integrate much of the south of the country into a conservation area which would include the Kruger National Park across the border in South Africa, forming the largest national park in the world. Mozambique's elephant population has fallen from about 65,000 in 1974 to 13,350 in 1990 as a result of civil war.

But if and when peace comes to the country, it says it will require \$15.48 million to repair what its delegate described as the "destruction of the entire conservation infrastructure".

Leading article, page 11



Intelligence test: Kathryn Barnes, the second youngest recruit to Mensa, and her parents Gillian and Robert. Kathryn, four in April, has presented the society for highly intelligent people with the puzzle of how to cater for its younger members. Her success in tests set by a psychologist satisfied Mensa's membership rules, but Har-

old Gale, executive director, says the society has little to offer her: "We have a newsletter and regular meetings, but whether she can read the magazine or toddle into the back bar where her local branch meets is another matter." Kathryn, of Ipswich, has a 100-word vocabulary and enjoys chess and mathematical problems.

Italy faces shrinking future

Rome: Italy now has the lowest birth-rate ever recorded in the world (Paul Bompard writes). The National Research Centre said Italian women have an average of 1.27 children each, down from 1.29 in 1990. The figure for Britain is 1.81.

The centre said that if the trend continued within three years there would be more Italians over 60 than under 20. By the year 2021 the population will have shrunk by 3.5 million.

Hidden wealth

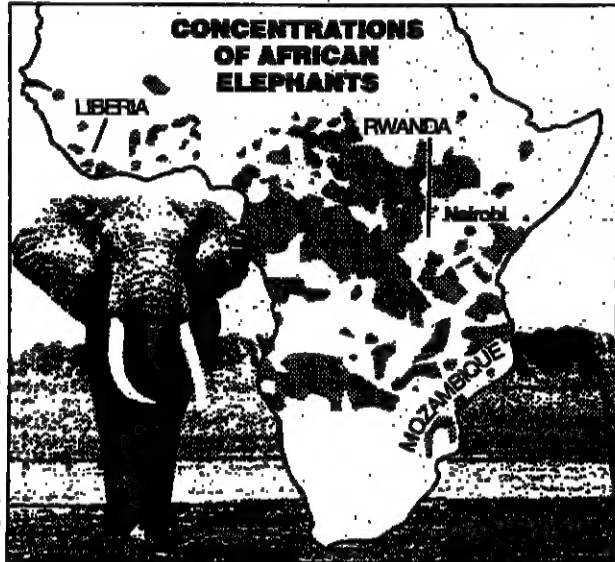
Cairo: Egyptian police, suspicious of Ezzat Sawi's sudden wealth, accused him of robbing a jewellery shop but the labourer said he had sold a kidney for £20,000. (Reuters)

Father's victory

Los Angeles: A judge ruled that a banker should have full parental rights to the four-year-old son of his former girlfriend even though he was not the father. (Reuters)

Wombat shame

Sydney: The Lithgow Wombats, a minor league Australian basketball team, were ordered off court after officials said they were too drunk to continue. (Reuters)



Pinatubo sunsets 'put ozone at risk'

By Nigel Hawkes, Science Editor

THE eruption of Mount Pinatubo in the Philippines in June is creating brilliant sunsets around the world, but atmospheric scientists fear that the particles causing the deep violet skies are also damaging the ozone layer.

Yesterday, Guy Brasseur, director of the atmospheric chemistry division at the atmospheric research centre in Boulder, Colorado, said that the aerosols responsible for the sunsets might wipe out as much as a tenth of the ozone layer and temperatures for the next two years.

Dr Brasseur said that he was especially concerned about the effect this spring. Every fall of 1 per cent in ozone leads to a 2 per cent increase in ultra-violet radiation reaching the earth from the sun, increasing dangers of skin cancer. He said that the ozone will recover, but the effect might last about a year or two.

At the University College of Wales in Aberystwyth, physi-

cists using laser beams to study the upper atmosphere have detected material that they believe is Pinatubo debris. Professor Lance Thomas says that the observations so far are insufficient to identify the material, but suggest that it contains ash or dust as well as the tiny sulphate particles that have the greatest effect on the weather.

The Pinatubo eruption, which began on 9 June, produced huge amounts of sulphur dioxide and hydrogen sulphide gas, which condensed at high altitudes into a mist that has gradually spread around the world.

Professor Thomas is in no doubt that recent sunsets in Britain have owed something to Pinatubo. According to David Parker, of the Meteorological Office, the time to look is half an hour after sunset, when a purple glow in the sky in the direction in which the sun set indicates debris from the volcano. The effect is at its peak this month.

Colombo in court

Peter Falk's daughter, Catherine, aged 21, is suing him to get him to abide by an agreement to pay her college costs. The suit alleges that Falk, best known for his television portrayal of the rumpled detective in *Colombo*, has stopped paying her tuition and board at Syracuse University in Syracuse, New York, contrary to the terms of her parents' divorce settlement.

C & C Music Factory topped the list of winners at the 19th American Music Awards. The group was voted best



band and best new artist in the rock and roll and dance music categories. Natalie Cole (above) took two awards

for best adult contemporary music artist and for best album in the same category. *Unforgettable* is an electronic mixing of her voice singing along with that of her father, the late Nat King Cole.

Wang Meng, the reformist Chinese culture minister sacked after the 1989 democracy movement, appeared at an international art festival in Peking in an apparent rebuttal to his conservative opponents.

Harvard University's Hasty Pudding Theatricals has named Michael Douglas and Jodie Foster as their 1992 Man and Woman of the Year. Foster will be honoured with a parade through Harvard Square in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Actress and exercise guru Jane Fonda underwent surgery for a knee injury she suffered in a skiing accident. The Alabama Sports Medicine and Orthopaedic Centre said. Dr James Andrews said that her "excellent physical condition" should speed her recovery.

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An Irish cat with nine lives

Conor Cruise O'Brien wonders if Mr Haughey will fight another day

Politicians and political commentators here in Dublin are confidently assuming that Charles Haughey is as good as gone. He has "no option" but to go, we are told, he is "bowing to the inevitable". All this gives me a strong sense of déjà vu. Nine years ago, in the days when Mr Haughey and I enriched the political vocabulary with the word GUBU, exactly the same noises were made on the eve of a critical meeting of the Fianna Fail parliamentary party. Then, just as now, all political speculation was concentrated on who would succeed Mr Haughey. That he would go was taken for granted. Had he not intimidated as much to senior political colleagues (just as he was doing last week)? He had, but he didn't go. He may be going now, but I'll believe it when I see it.

It is true that the odds against his being able to hold on appear to be fearsome. A poll at the end of last week showed that 73 per cent of the population want him to go, and that includes 53 per cent of his cabinet colleagues want him to go, as do almost all the Fianna Fail parliamentary party. The alternative, after all — if the Progressive Democrats are as good as their word — is a general election in which a number of Fianna Fail members of the Dail would inevitably lose their seats.

Virtually all the pundits are convinced that Mr Haughey, having contemplated the circumstances and the disastrous alternative, will go quietly. After all, it is being said, he is "a cool pragmatist". But, one has to ask, cool pragmatist about what? If it is a question, say, of sacrificing an old friend such as Brian Lenihan in order to stay in power, why then C.J. Haughey is as cool a pragmatist as you could meet on a dark night. But if there is a threat to his own power, the record shows that Mr Haughey is not so much a cool pragmatist as a ruthless no-holds-barred little scrapper. And there is still, pace the pundits, a fighting option open to him.

Mr Haughey has still a Fianna Fail trump card to play. That trump card is the question "Are you going to allow the leader of another party to determine the time at which the leader of Fianna Fail shall step down?" That is a question with powerful resonance in the Irish nationalist tradition. It was, in essence, the question that Charles Stewart Parnell put to his followers 101 years ago when Gladstone demanded that he should go. Parnell put it in the form: "Are you going to abandon your leader at the bidding of an Englishman?"

It is true that Desmond O'Malley, leader of the Progressive Democrats, is not an Englishman, but Mr O'Malley is a renegade from Fianna Fail, which puts him squarely in the tradition of Dermot McMurrugh and his prototype, Judas Iscariot. So Mr Haughey has a marvellous rally-

ing cry, if and when he chooses to raise it.

He has not raised it yet at full volume, but he sent out a clear preliminary signal last week. On Thursday, he chaired a meeting of Fianna Fail's national executive, which issued a statement denouncing the Progressive Democrats. That was a warning to the parliamentary party and an appeal to the grassroots. That message has been reinforced this week by a well-attended meeting of Mr Haughey's constituency organisation in Dublin North Central, which called upon him to stay on and breathe defiance against the "conspiracy" to get rid of him. Mr Haughey's son Sean told the meeting that his father was "in perfect physical health and well capable of leading Fianna Fail for many years to come". On the same day, Mr Haughey issued a statement to the effect that "he is not actively supporting any of the candidates" in a possible contest.

This has been generally interpreted in the media here as an implicit declaration of intent to stand down, probably tomorrow. We shall see. The crucial issue now is the timing. Mr Haughey has said he will go — at a time of his own choosing. The Progressive Democrats insist that he must go "immediately" after today's Budget, and it was assumed up to the end of last week that Mr Haughey would step down at tomorrow's meeting of the parliamentary party. Not so, it now seems. The statement about the future of the leadership is reserved for a special meeting on Wednesday of next week.

I don't know what Mr Haughey will tell that meeting, but I think it will be short of the unconditional surrender now so confidently predicted. He may set a date near enough to seem reasonable to Fianna Fail, but far enough off to worry the Progressive Democrats. Or he may defy the latter openly, by declining to set a date under duress from them. In short he may either risk or precipitate a general election. But whatever he does, Fianna Fail is likely to swallow it, once Mr Haughey has inveighed against allowing the Progressive Democrats to dictate the leadership of Fianna Fail. So we may be headed towards a general election. If so, Fianna Fail, still led by Mr Haughey, is going to lose a number of seats. At that point, a diminished Fianna Fail parliamentary party may nerve itself to oust Mr Haughey. But I wouldn't like to bet even on that.

I doubt whether Mr Haughey has yet made up his mind about the exact nature of the statement he will make tomorrow. But whatever he says, there will be concern about the dignity of his position as leader of Fianna Fail and about his place in history. These concerns will not be easily compatible with the demand of the PDs that he depart "immediately" after the Budget. So there may be more difficulties ahead.



Haughey: a remarkable talent for survival

As a writer threatens his publisher, Philip Howard surveys this eternally difficult relationship

Brought to book

has threatened to throw acid in Mr Evans's face and to creep up behind Mr McCrum in the dark and hammer him to death. Faber has announced that it will publish no more of Mr Healy's books.

A literary editor is a battered non-competent in this uncivil war. Authors and publishers each bend his ear with horror stories about the greed and incompetence of the other. Always divide any advance royalty figure either party tells you by three: they only do it to annoy their rivals and boost their egos and hype their books.

This is just the normal relationship between author and publisher carried to extremes in public. Most authors complain that their publishers are mercenary philistines who are robbing them, and that their books would be best sold if only the publishers would plaster the Underground with advertisements, and get them on the BBC's author-baiting shows. Publishers think of authors as lackless and egomaniac children, who are hopeless at business in the real world, and need to be kept

chained to their word-processors, and released only once a year to be taken out to lunch, where they will drink too much. Both sides have a point. The making of books is a paranoid trade.

Tennyson called his publisher "a louse in the locks of literature", and Byron said of the original John Murray, "Barabbas was a publisher". It is believed that he was referring to the gospel according to John: "now Barabbas was a robber". Edgar Allan Poe asserted that his publisher, trying to be literary, "talks about books pretty much as a washerwoman would about Niagara Falls or a poulterer about a phoenix".

Cyril Connolly wrote: "As repressed sadists are said to become policemen or butchers, so those with an irrational fear of life become publishers." Shaw said: "Publishers combine commercial rascality with artistic touchiness and pettiness, without being either good businessmen or fine judges of literature. All that is necessary in the production of a book is an author and a bookseller, with-

out any intermediate parasite." There is a story of an author who was executed for murdering his publisher. They say that when the author was on the scaffold, he said goodbye to the priest and the reporters, and then saw some publishers sitting in the front row below, and to them he did not say goodbye. He said instead: "I'll see you again."

Publishers have their own tales about the vanity and ingratitude of authors, related discreetly at dinners of the Society of Bookmen. George Smith, his publisher, told how Leigh Hunt did not know what to do with a cheque. So Smith gave him banknotes in an envelope. Two days later, Leigh Hunt came in a great state of agitation to say he had thrown the envelope with the banknotes inside carelessly down, and his wife had flung it into the fire. So Smith dragged Leigh Hunt off to the Bank of England to try to salvage the burnt money. And Leigh Hunt said to the solemn officials: "And this is the Bank of England: and do you sit here all day, and never

see the green woods and the trees and flowers and the charming country? Are you contented with such a life?"

Of course, sometimes a publisher does fail to appreciate a book according to its merits. Bernard Quaritch could not sell Edward Fitzgerald's translation of the *Rubaiyat* at half a crown, so he put it in the penny reject box outside the door. This does not happen often. Publishers are professionals in the puffing business, and are pretty good judges of the market for a book. It is their living.

Most serious authors today have agents, who reduce the possibility of commercial misunderstanding and paranoia. The new standard contract says that an author has a right to be told such professional secrets as the number of copies of his book printed and to be consulted on such matters as the jacket.

It has become possible for authors to publish their own books by desktop publishing. But most cannot face the laborious admin and mechanics of bookmaking and distribution. Relations between publishers and authors are becoming gradually more professional. But after this Healy/Faber affair, the insider's author talks about literature, the faster will his publisher count his hamsters.

All the president's prose

Peter Stothard examines the White House team behind last night's keynote address

Today the president's men will allow themselves to exhale a short sigh of relief. The State of the Union address is done. The speech which was heralded as the "defining event of the presidency" has been finished. The weeks of bitter bureaucratic battling to compress the Bush reelection message into a single hour of applause-spangled prose are over.

These are nervous times at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue. Almost three-quarters of the American electorate judge the country to be in worse condition today than it was five years ago, the highest figure since the so-called "malaise" days of Jimmy Carter. The president's 43 per cent approval rating, less than half of what it was after the Gulf war, has already cost the job of the White House chief of staff, John Sununu. But since his replacement by the kinder, gentler Sam Skinner, almost everyone in the junior ranks has been afraid of losing his or her job too. The newspapers have daily been filled with stories about which adviser is to be sacked next and which departments will disappear.

The most influential man in the White House today is — appropriately enough — an opinion pollster, Robert Teeter. In 1988, his mastery of the nation's "perceptual map" helped George Bush overcome his weaknesses as an upper-class elitist. Today, the man who tells the president what the nation wants him to say has an even more powerful role in the reelection campaign.

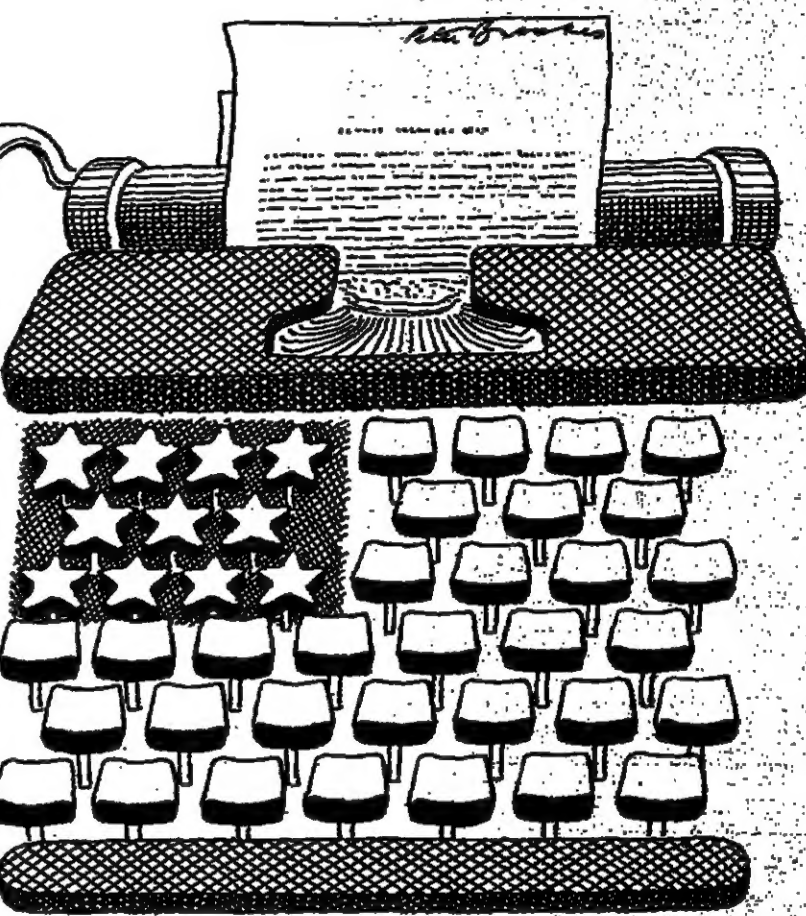
For the past fortnight, Mr Teeter has been slogging up interest in last night's speech to the point where White House rivals could see only inevitable disappointment ahead. In a city where political experts calibrate public

expectations as carefully as a brain surgeon cuts capillaries, last night's ritual almost went out of control. President Bush himself had been excused by urging the nation to "make it in", as though his address was a lottery draw, not a laundry-list of economic policies.

On Mr Teeter's advice, much of the substance had deliberately been announced beforehand. What was left was the rhetoric, the work not of high-level aides, but of lowly speechwriters, the "kids of politics" as their doyenne, Peggy Noonan, once termed them.

It seemed odd to many Republicans that a man so utterly lacking in rhetorical skill, who mumbles syntax as though it were breakfast cereal, should set so much store by the power of oratory. White House spokesman Martin Fitzwater talked darkly this week of the dangers of expecting too much from one event. "Political opponents have tried to raise the bar so high it can't be jumped over," he said. But it was hard to think of an opponent who had done as much to draw attention to last night's address than the men who wrote it and supplied policy for it, and the man who delivered it.

Mr Bush, who relies for almost everything else upon a close-knit group of advisers, depends for his speeches on people who are not his natural soulmates. The senior writer, former columnist and editorial page editor Tony Snow, describes himself as "your basic unskilled writer, and a year ago described Mr Bush and his team as "a band of patronizing



white boys whose fumbling over the issue of racially selected scholarships virtually ensures vivid and ugly warfare on issues of race during the 1992 elections". In 1990, according to Mr Snow, President Bush's White House was "suffused with arrogance and insulated entirely from the real world". It was as if an android were in the Oval Office, he suggested. The motto of the president's smart boys was "all for one and one for one", he said, a twisted creed which men like the White House budget director, Richard Darman, were seen to enforce "with Torquemadan zeal".

Mr Darman, a man who has been insulted so often that water off a duck's back is no longer a sufficient metaphor for his ability to shrug off abuse. The point is that even a word-blind president might reasonably try to assemble writers closer to him in spirit and thought than those presently available to Mr Bush. Why does Mr Bush rely upon a speech-writing machine in which young ideologues battle like board-game players?

In her memoirs Peggy Noonan aptly describes Washington as a city which "both esteems and dislikes writers, a city of powerful men who are often inarticulate and who dislike being reminded of their condition by the presence of a pale

and nervous wordsmith". She herself was an influential in putting some of her best words into the mouths of Ronald Reagan and George Bush in the 1980s. This week malicious gossip has suggested that Bush should have brought her back to put more poetry into his State of the Union text.

But today's White House speechwriters dare not do for their president what, for example, that brilliant spark of prose, Sir Ronald Millar did for Margaret Thatcher: that is, give counsel, coaching and comfort. The more powerful people become in the Washington bureaucracy, the more they have to lose by being associated with anything so unpredictable as a good or bad phrase. Far better to leave that to more expendable mortals.

Earlier this week as part of the White House shuffling designed to "sharpen the president's message", Mr Bush's affable and highly respected spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, was given a grander title, "counselor to the president and press secretary". Asked whether this meant he had responsibility for speeches, Mr Fitzwater reacted firmly: "No. Believe me, I don't ever... I never want to be involved in that."

Last night's address will not solve the problems of the Bush presidency. It will reopen a war with Congress which the White House has probably neither the principle nor passion to win. It will not effect the president's most powerful re-election weapon: the inadequacy of the Democrats who want his job. It will not create some mystic turning point on the declining graph of the president's popularity. What is worrying is that so many people thought that it might.



...and moreover

ALAN COREN

Blak night, and I utterly alone in this even bleaker railway carriage, except for thoughts yet bleaker still: for I have just left Temple Meads. A footnote here, lest you be caught wrong-footed as to the source of my bleakness. Though Temple Meads may sound like a Scott Fitzgerald heroine, lissom, tawny, velvet-eyed, a wayward brunette curl to stop the hearts of all West Egg, a deceptively whipper cross-court backhand, delivered, perhaps, with that same high tinkling laugh you will find lingering on the soft summer air just after she rooster through a tricky chicane that would have overturned most men, she is not, I have to tell you, the sole heirress of crusty old Senator Meads, the picky billionaire, and she is not my mistress. She is Bristol's railway station, and looks it.

And I am feeling bleak only because, though I appear to be staring out at the chill Avon night, that inward eye which is the misery of solitude is focusing upon Sir Iain Vallance, standing in the Old Bailey dock. Sporting long sideburns, a pencil moustache, a Tattersall waistcoat, two-tone shoes, gold does not mean the phone's improper abuse, but its proper use. It is, quite simply, our desire for the telephone itself. The irresistibility of which such wicked advantage is being taken is merely the instrument's own, because what Sir Iain knows is that if the telephone is there,

what this is all about, this is all about the news that 25 million obscene phone calls are made annually in Britain, we were wondering about that ourselves, does it mean 25 million people are each making one dirty phone call a year, does it mean 25 thousand people are making three dirty phone calls a day, however you slice it it is all pretty unsavoury, and not the least unsavoury part is that BT is cleaning up, if only metaphorically, that is why he has put old Vallance in the dock.

But you are wrong. Oh, very well then, you mutter, he must be on about all those mucky 0800 services, it is high time someone capped it for the epidemic of nasty little earners, what a far and horrible cry it is from that golden age when all you could get was TIM and UMP, the world is going to hell on a hand-set — but you are, I'm afraid, wrong again.

For there is more to this than meets the ear: the immorality whereof I speak lies not in pandering to the tastes of the mucky minority, but in exploiting the vulnerability of the innocent majority. In short, we are talking true corruption here: because the human desire on which BT is battenning for gain does not mean the phone's improper abuse, but its proper use. It is, quite simply, our desire for the telephone itself. The irresistibility of which such wicked advantage is being taken is merely the instrument's own, because what Sir Iain knows is that if the telephone is there,

the temptation to use it is overwhelming.

And because of the burgeoning of communication technology, and the communication commerce it feeds, it is there more and more. It is nearly everywhere, and any day now it will be absolutely everywhere. Last night, I slept in a small Bristol hotel which, when I last stayed in it some dozen years ago, offered only the services of a lobby booth and a diffident operator. Now you can dial Peking from your bath, I did not dial Peking, but I dialled, for who could resist? And when, a little later, I hailed a cab to take me to the station, there was a payphone in the cab: had the journey been a few days longer, I should unquestionably have thought of someone to call.

And yes, the drift has not escaped you. I boarded the train, I threw my bag on the rack, and as I sat down, I spotted the phone. When I say I did not need to phone, I mean only that I did not need to phone anyone, not that I did not need to phone. Oh, I fought the need for a while, but after the while had duly elbowed I lurched to the buffet, and I bought a BT phone-card, and I lurched back again, and I phoned my wife, and she said why are you phoning, and I said to tell you I'm on my way home, and she said you told me that from the bath an hour ago. So I have returned to my bleak seat to stare out of my bleak window and think bleak thoughts about Sir Iain. I may try to ring him, in a bit.

Neither shy nor retiring

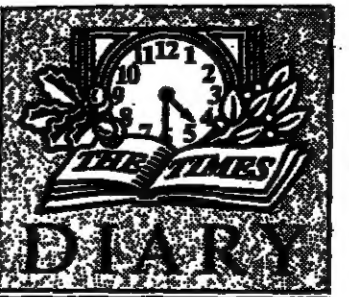
IN THE Falklands they named a day after her, in Kuwait a street. In New York on Monday night, people paid \$10,000 a table to sit in the same room, Mrs Thatcher may have become a prophet without honour in her own land, but the rest of the world remains spellbound.

Mrs Thatcher was at the Waldorf Astoria to receive a Lifetime award from the Variety Club for her work for children's charities. True, she has always preferred charity to welfare, and Denis has done his bit for charity golf tournaments, but Mrs Thatcher as Mother Teresa is an unlikely vision.

The reason was apparent: thanks to her presence the dinner raised \$500,000. "But for her magnetism we would have attracted much less," declared the compère. The band played "Land of Hope and Glory" (several times), Gilbert and Sullivan, but not "God Save the Queen". Anthony Quinn and Douglas Fairbanks Junior danced attendance.

The award was presented by Henry Kissinger, a man who could read his laundry-list with diplomatic gravitas. He implied that almost single-handedly she had saved the world from tyranny. Mrs Thatcher seemed to agree, and graciously thanked America for its contribution to liberty "on behalf of Britain". She then offered a 40-minute tour d'honneur of the new world order she had helped bring about.

After revealing how she had discovered him, she grew wistful about Mr Gorbachev. "One who blazes the trail is not always the one who in the end sets the promissory land." Never mind, there are compensations. By next year,



Gorbachev will probably have joined the lucrative club of former world statesmen, touring the world's most expensive hotels, presenting awards to each other.

Mark Tully, the BBC's veteran Delhi correspondent, is to be awarded the Padma Shree, the Indian equivalent of a CBE. It is rare for a foreigner to receive the award from the government, but for a journalist to receive it, particularly after upsetting the government, so often, is an unprecedented tribute.

Into print

DESPITE the recession in British publishing, an important new play is arriving on the scene. Anthony Cheetham, the former boss of Random Century, has wooed four of the six founder members of the new Century company to his new venture, Orion Books. Susan Lamb, head of publicity at Random Century, is the latest recruit it was disclosed yesterday. She joins Orion as marketing director.

The fast expanding Cheetham empire now has its eyes on the late Robert Maxwell's Macdonald group too. This would complete the circle, for the founders of Century worked there together before going their own way.

Sitting comfortably

THE artist Andrew Festing, whose portrait of the Queen will be unveiled today at the Royal Military Academy Sandhurst, was a bag of nerves when he arrived at Buckingham Palace. But within seconds of being introduced, the Queen put him at his ease by talking at length about the collection of ancient Japanese weapons owned by his late father, Field Marshal Francis Festing.

"While my father would have been flattered to think the Queen knew so much about his collection, I was astonished," says Festing.

It came with the palette-knife, ma'am.



who had five sittings at the palace for the 9 ft-high picture of the Queen in garter robes. The royal briefing is clearly up to scratch.

VAT '79

YESTERDAY'S spat over VAT between David Mellor, the chief secretary to the Treasury, and John Smith, the shadow chancellor, revived memories for Jim Callaghan's former aides of their lost chance in the 1979 election campaign. To the dismay of his officials Callaghan refused to do-

liver a speech in the 1979 election campaign accusing the Tories of planning to double VAT. As Sir Geoffrey Howe, the then shadow chancellor, had categorically denied there would be such an increase, Callaghan thought the speech would backfire. But in Howe's first Budget VAT was increased from 8 to 15 per cent. So did Callaghan, now Lord Callaghan of Cardiff, regret his decision? "I couldn't say, I can't remember the speech."

The ship that fired the opening shots of the Russian Revolution may be heading for the port of London. The guns of the steam-cruiser Aurora signalled the storming of the Winter Palace. It is expected to leave dry dock in St Petersburg next year for a Western cruise, which should include a visit to the River Thames, where it may moor on the Embankment alongside HMS President 1918, the headquarters of the Inter-Artion charity.

Poetry in motion

AFTER a long row resulting in the resignation of its president, Dannie Absie, the Poetry Society is planning to move to new accommodation near Covent Garden. Sadly, this will mean the loss of the country's principal forum for poetry reading, where Cecil Day-Lewis, John Betjeman, Seamus Heaney and Stephen Spender all gave readings. If the move goes ahead, there will be no room for the traditional large gatherings. A bitter Absie said last night: "I will have nothing more to do with the society. This breaks with the vision of the founders in 1908, who wanted to offer a large venue. If the society wants only office space, why go to Covent Garden? They may as well go to my home town of Cardiff."



MR CLINTON'S AFFAIR

America is in another stew over sex. Once again that nation's political system has thrown into relief moral questions that transcend its boundaries and absorb the outside world. As with Judge Clarence Thomas and the squalid Kennedy Smith rape case, so with Governor Bill Clinton's marriage, America's political, judicial and legal system is acting as an anvil on which the practices and prejudices of democracies everywhere are hammered out.

Conventional wisdom holds that public figures are entitled to private lives, but only up to some ill-defined point. America's liberal libel laws have meant that for most public figures there is now no such thing as privacy. Any intrusion can be validated by some tenuous linkage between private and public performance. So immediate is media technology, so omnipresent are the camera, the tape recorder and the notebook that no intimacy is sacred. Such is the heat of democracy. Those who stoke the furnace merely say that he who cannot stand it should stay back in the cool.

Governor Clinton has bitterly protested that this is too harsh. His case is that those couples who have been through marital difficulty and stayed together should not be penalised as against those who opted for divorce. While at first reluctant to reveal the nature of his own difficulty, he and his remarkably brave wife this week decided to go public, hoping that millions would identify with their struggle and not hold it against Mr Clinton in his bid for the presidency. As a desperate throw, this had a certain plausibility. The gambit held barely 24 hours: the other woman in question said Mr Clinton was talking hogwash: her own credibility being tainted but not wholly undermined by her being paid a large sum of money for her witness.

While the defining characteristic of British politics is said to be that of the club, America's is that of the mob. Britons who ridicule America's ritual torture of presidential candidates perform a similar torture on

their own. But the process is largely collegiate. The crime is in "getting caught" or, more eccentrically, in "lying to the House of Commons", an activity permitted in affairs of state but not in affairs of the club. The crucial difference is that British "primaries" operate within the parliamentary cabal. Leaders are delivered up to the nation on a sanitised plate. Even then they are elected at least in part as party spokesmen and team leaders. British politics may be more "presidential" than of old, but the spotlight is nothing like as fierce as in America.

Mr Clinton is playing for the highest stakes, both domestically and internationally. In the toughest race in the world, the American president is not just a faction leader, a chief executive or a committee chairman. He is not first among equals. He is head of state, the embodiment of his nation and a reflection of its self-image. His weaknesses are thus America's to share. His shame in office would be America's shame. He is politician and royal family in one.

The American mob may seem to choose its leaders by the crudest of methods. But in the great march of world events, the responses of individuals to those events are determined as much by traits of character as by those of intellect or party affiliation. Mr Clinton's private life may or may not be to the taste of American voters, but how he performs in the crises of the presidential race is clearly some guide to his performance as a leader.

The case Mr Clinton presented on television on Sunday night was sensible in the abstract but questionable when applied to himself. It divided his audience as it would divide a British one. Some, but certainly not all, democrats expect their leaders to be flawless. But all expect them to pass muster at the court of judgment, reliability and honest dealing: they expect explanations to be convincing and performances sincere. The New Hampshire session of that court meets in three weeks, but doubts over his conduct of this wretched business will continue to hover over Bill Clinton.

STALEMATE IN MOSCOW

The Moscow stage of the Middle East peace conference is heading for failure. The subjects on the agenda are the most important since the peace process formally got underway: sharing water resources, economic development, the environment, refugees and arms control. These lie at the heart of the conflict. The Syrians and the Lebanese have refused to attend. The Palestinians, angered by the failure of the Shamir government to halt new settlements, are boycotting the opening session. President Yeltsin, in this first test of his chairmanship of an international conference, disappeared altogether, turning up on the Black Sea coast. The most that can now be hoped is that the recriminations will be kept within bounds and the whole sorry process put on ice until after the Israeli and American elections.

There is an inevitability about all this. The talks have reached stalemate just as the two sides broach the substance of the 45-year conflict. Neither the Israelis nor the Syrians are ready to yield on an equitable sharing of water, which comes mainly from the mountains of Syria and Lebanon but which the Israelis deny to Arab villages on the West Bank. For all Israel's offers to share technology and economic development with its neighbours, the government in Jerusalem is as unlikely as that in Damascus to cut its arms budget or allow international inspection of its nuclear facilities, least of all while Iran and Iraq rear and the big powers sell weapons to all sides. The plight of refugees will not be settled while Israel accelerates the controversial settlement of occupied territory and Arab governments make little effort to integrate refugees into their own societies.

Israel will not regret any collapse of the Moscow talks. Mr Shamir has already gained more from the peace process than he can have envisaged when he warned beforehand of being forced into dangerous concessions. He has forced the Palestinian

leadership on the West Bank to sever official links with the PLO. He has turned back American criticism of intransigence. He has established relations with Peking and now has diplomatic links with all permanent members of the Security Council. He has persuaded the second-line Arab countries — Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, Morocco and the Gulf states — to sit down round the negotiating table. A halt in Moscow would allow him to portray himself to voters at home as a peacemaker. Any progress now would demand he make concessions.

The losses have been the Palestinians and the Russians. The Palestinian delegates have impressed the world but have little to show to frustrated countrymen under occupation. Their moderate line is coming under pressure. Despite James Baker's acceptance that the Palestinian diaspora should be represented, they have been unable to bring into the negotiating room even residents of East Jerusalem. Because of the Syrian boycott, they are unlikely to see progress on water, the environment or agricultural development.

The Russians too have been unable to live up to the role demanded of them. This is hardly surprising when disorganisation, economic collapse and ethnic tensions at home leave little time for international affairs. But it bodes ill for any future claim to be considered a world power. As usual, the Americans are left awkwardly in the middle, trying to find areas of compromise and to pull levers of influence. Mr Baker has doggedly tied his \$10 billion Israeli loan guarantee to progress, and now threatens to reduce the money substantially to halt the settlements. This has not stopped these settlements, and has thus antagonised both the Shamir government and the Palestinians. But the American administration is now engulfed in election politics. It has neither time nor stomach for new initiatives. Another peace process runs into the sand.

AN IVORY WHITE MARKET

Two years have now passed since the African elephant was singled out by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) as rare enough to deserve a ban on trade in ivory. This seemed the best way to protect the beast from extinction. So it proved at the time. The ivory price collapsed and poaching dwindled, thanks too to better security. But southern African countries with elephant populations now claim that managed trade in ivory would protect the elephant even better. Are they right?

A United Nations meeting, yesterday between states with African elephants and donor countries heard that the main threat to the elephant will soon come not from poaching but from a shortage of land. In countries such as Zimbabwe, Botswana and South Africa, elephants and men are breeding themselves into confrontation. The problem may be not too few elephants but too many. Zimbabwe's biggest national park, Hwange, now houses roughly double the number of elephants that it can sustain. Elephants leave the parks in search of food and trample local farmers' crops.

More and more environmental economists are saying that locals should be given incentives to protect the elephant, rather than collude with poachers to eliminate it. That may mean allowing them to farm elephants through a controlled market in ivory. If ivory trading were "decriminalised" African states could sell existing stockpiles and reinvest the money in better security against poachers and compensation to farmers. Off-loading the stockpiles would push the price down and cut poachers' profits.

The ban has probably served its primary purpose. By drawing international attention to the plight of the African elephant, it has made ivory as unpopular as mink or crocodile skin with environmentally conscious Westerners. Europe and America between them made up 40 per cent of the market for worked ivory before the ban. Demand there will never be the same again.

Even fervent supporters of the ban agree that it cannot continue indefinitely and have recently accepted that trade in non-ivory elephant products could resume. Once elephants come off the danger list and can be adequately protected, trading can be reestablished for the ivory of both farmed and culled animals. In many southern African countries, the culling process is itself being marketed to big-game hunters and the revenue channelled back into conservation.

Science is on the elephants' side. New tests can determine from which herd a piece of ivory has come. Any new system of trading ivory from a central exchange could ensure that the product had not been poached. And scientists are beginning to develop alternatives to ivory that combine the patina and porosity needed for piano keys.

At the next CITES meeting in March, members should consider allowing trade through a central exchange that could combine control of buying and selling with policing countries to ensure that their herds were being managed sustainably. That noble animal, described by Donne as "Nature's great masterpiece", may eventually owe its survival to the value of its tusks, which once brought it near extinction.

Brussels in-fighting and the quality of EC officialdom

From Sir Roy Denman

Sir, In his letter (January 23) about the quality of the EC Commission staff, Sir Michael Ogden makes some important points. As a former Commission official I shall restrain myself on the quality of Commissioners. These have varied from the admirable to the unspeakable in its middle of the road tradition Britain has contributed a fair share of both. But the quality of the officials — on the whole high — is not essentially the problem. The real problems are three. The first is that however able an official he cannot be effective if his political masters do not allow him to be. Over the last six years the internal operation of the Commission has been a mess.

Backbiting among Commissioners has reached levels undreamed of in the days of François-Xavier Ortoli (1973-6) and Roy Jenkins (1977-81); political intrigue has flourished like science-fiction weed, stifling reasoned advice from senior officials; internally the Commission has come to resemble Tammany Hall with a French accent. This has to change. It will mean a new Commission. But this will depend on the member states.

The second is that increasingly member states will not allow the Commission to take on the minimum extra staff to cope with the new tasks they give it. Instead experts are seconded temporarily from member states. These will intrigue for national interests rather than seek a European solution.

The third is accountability — the democratic deficit. The European parliament has the power to sack all Commissioners on a two-thirds majority vote. It has never used this power and is not likely to. There should be real control by the European parliament over the Commission. The member states will not permit it. They regard the Commission and the European par-

liament as rivals in a power struggle and do their best to clip their wings.

This is not in the interests of the peoples of Europe. They are moving inexorably with Britain as always shuffling ten years behind) to a Union where national governments will be reduced to the role of local authorities.

The citizens of the Union will have the right to expect at the centre an executive branch of high quality, efficiently administered, and directly and effectively accountable to their elected representatives. In obstructing this the national governments are short-changing the peoples of Europe. It is time they were told so.

Yours faithfully,
ROY DENMAN,
194b Avenue de Tervuren,
Bte. 15, B-1150 Brussels,
January 27.

From Mr M. J. Holden

Sir, The government already has in its hands the means to control the quality of the Commission's civil servants. Although they are nominally recruited by open competition and owe their allegiance to the Commission — they are not national civil servants sent to Brussels — it is common practice for member states to nominate their own officials to the highest post of director-general and often also to that of director. With possibly only one exception every British director-general has been nominated in this manner.

In addition, all Commissioners, who are nominated by their member states, have their own cabinets of personal advisers, who are not civil servants. If Sir Michael Ogden objects to the decisions made by the Commission then, to a large extent, the blame lies with these "high fliers" (sent) to do a stint in Brussels because they hold the highest positions and carry the greatest influence, and also with the cabinets who, it is

widely recognised, wield too much power. But finally, the decisions are those of the Commission itself. Does Sir Michael blame British civil servants for poor decisions taken by the British government?

The satisfactory promotional inducements which Sir Michael wants would be provided by stopping this practice; then those who have entered by way of the open competition would not see their careers blocked by the filling of the top-level posts.

Yours faithfully,
M. J. HOLDEN,
15 Princess Beatrice Close,
Norwich, Norfolk.

From Mrs Katharine Elliott

Sir, There are many able Britons working in the EC institutions: the real problem is that there are not enough of them. Experience in Brussels is a valuable ingredient in career development in the civil service and since April 1990 the number of civil servants on two to three-year secondments to the Commission has nearly doubled.

Until recently the EC largely looked to lawyers and economists to fill permanent posts. However, following representations from the British government, a competition open to graduates in all subjects has been introduced and has attracted a record number of British applicants.

For its part the government has recently introduced the European Fast-Stream, a new civil service recruitment scheme: 36 are already working in government departments preparing to take EC competitions.

Yours faithfully,
KATHARINE ELLIOTT (Head of European Staffing Unit),
Cabinet Office
(Office of the minister for the civil service),
Horse Guards Road, SW1,
January 24.

Secondhand snobs

From Mr Rupert Ridge

Sir, I would not expect the examples of thrift given in Philip Howard's article, "Secondhand snobs" (January 24), to come as much of a surprise to many of your readers.

My undergraduate son protests himself against the cold winds of St Andrews by wearing his late grandfather's tweed suit; all our overseas date back to the previous two generations of my family; my dinner jacket, tails and morning dress belonged to a retired colonel in my regiment who died as an old man in the 1960s (I expect them to fit perfectly in five to ten years' time) and my spectacle frames were worn by my great-uncle before my father.

Even my first name derives from a great uncle.

Yours faithfully,

RUPERT RIDGE,
Brockley Elm House, Brockley,
Buckwell, Bristol, Avon,
January 24.

Art on the Tube

From Mr Abram Games

Sir, The reference to my posters for the Underground by Mr Roger Fernley (letter, January 17) sent me scurrying to my archives.

In fact my first poster was in 1937 and my last, the tiger for London Zoo, was designed in 1976 — far later than the 1960s, referred to by Mr Fernley as my "heyday".

Not only have London Transport posters changed since then: so have its services. The text on my 1937 design reads "A train every 90 seconds". And there was!

Yours sincerely,

ABRAM GAMES,
41 The Vale, NW11,
January 20.



From Mrs Erica M. Purdie

Sir, Concerning the Week of Prayer for Christian Unity, how many participants realise that hard and demanding thinking is necessary before they can understand the doctrine of the Christian body to which they have given their allegiance? Until this is fully understood how can they give to others an account of their own beliefs; and how can they make any valid decision regarding Christian unity?

It is of course an easy way out to suggest that there are no valid reasons why Christians everywhere should not be in agreement, and also to equate "being warm and friendly" with being Christian.

Clifford Longley's phrase "deepening before widening" including "the pursuit of personal holiness" would seem most apposite.

Yours faithfully,

ERICA M. PURDIE,
Shearwater, Pope's Lane,
Colyford, Colyton, Devon.

British Council under the axe

From Professor James J. Hughes

Sir, I have just returned from visits to Finland and Norway, where I learned that the directors of the British Council's offices in Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden are shortly to be replaced by a single regional director based in Copenhagen, and that the council's activities in each of the four countries will be reduced virtually to one-man or woman operations.

Although I realise the British Council's need to establish or expand operations in the Baltic states and Eastern Europe, I am staggered by the scale of these cuts and by their implications for British higher education. How will the Helsinki office manage with a staff of one rather than ten? Can two part-timers in Oslo ensure that we continue to attract the 1,800 Norwegian students who currently come to our universities and polytechnics, bringing with them over £10 million in tuition-fee income?

These short-sighted cuts contrast markedly with recent efforts to internationalise higher education in Finland and Norway, despite economic recession in both countries. The Norwegian government currently commits about 48 million kroner (£4.25 million) to the Norwegian Business Foundation's international scholarship programme.

Finnish universities benefit from government finance for the Anglo-Finnish pilot programme of student exchange, and the Finnish government has provided funds for the Finnish Institute which opened in London last month.

It is now too late to prevent these cuts from going ahead. However, I believe that mine would not be a lone voice of protest had the British academic community known of them some months ago. I also find it lamentable that there has been so little discussion of them in the British press.

Yours faithfully,
JAMES J. HUGHES
(Deputy Vice-Chancellor),
The Registry,
University of Kent at Canterbury,
Canterbury, Kent CT2 7NZ,
January 23.

Born to the job

From the Director General of the Imperial War Museum

Sir, I cannot help noticing, since you publish the dates in your columns, that amongst those who enjoy January birthdays is the following group (the collective noun, perhaps, is curiosity) of museum directors: Simon Jervis (Fitzwilliam) on January 9, Neil Cossons (Science) on the 15th, Richard Ormond (National Maritime) on the 16th, John Hayes (National Portrait Gallery) and myself on the 21st, and Timothy Clifford (National Galleries of Scotland) on January 26. For good measure, one can add Sir Alan Bowness (formerly Tate Gallery) on the 11th.

This is no comfort to astrologers, since we span Capricorn and Aquarius; but I wonder if any other professions display similar natal bias.

Yours faithfully,
ALAN BORG,
Director General,
Imperial War Museum,
Lambeth Road, SE1,
January 26.

Elizabeth Cross?

From Mr Ronald Bedford

Sir, Next month sees the 40th anniversary of the accession of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. Is not 1992 the year in which should be established in her name a new order of chivalry through which recognition could be given to those who have made an outstanding contribution during her reign to the arts and sciences?

We have the Victoria Cross for exceptional military achievement; why not an Elizabeth Cross for similar civil achievement?

I have the honour to be, Sir, etc.,
RONALD BEDFORD,
5 The Vale,
Broadstairs, Kent,
January 17.

Moral climate

From Ms Christine Peach

Sir, I object to your use of the adjective "fallen" in reference to the young woman involved in a recent much-publicised knifing trial (report, January 22). The word marks of Victorian puritanism, which I feel is inappropriate in today's moral climate.

Yours faithfully,
CHRISTINE PEACH,
10 Park Hill Road,
Ilfracombe, Devon.

Prime time

From Lord Kilbracken

Sir, Your leader on old age (January 22) has got it wrong. Old age wasn't the seventh of Shakespeare's ages of man but the sixth — "The lean and slipshod pantaloon ... etc." — which for anyone over 60, irrespective of age, will begin in about five years' time. The seventh age is dotage, a lot later.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN KILBRACKEN (aged 71 1/4),
House of Lords,
January 22.

Labour and taxes

From Dr Steve Torrance

Sir, Roderick Hall (letter, January 25) compares the Labour party's repeated plans to increase National Insurance contributions with the Maxwell Communication Corporation's fraudulently removing money from its employees' pension fund in order to support that company's share price. Each, he claims, is an instance of taking funds from working people's wages set aside for insurance or retirement purposes to use for other than these specific purposes.

Increasing National Insurance contributions is one of a large class of financial measures which any prospective or elected government is entitled to consider as a way to finance its spending.

But the measure is not, in itself, a form of immorality. It is no more impermissible for a government to use a part of National Insurance contributions for non-insurance purposes than it is, for example, to use part of the duty on tobacco sales for purposes other than those related to the economic costs of smoking. Or, indeed, than it is for an insurance company to raise its premium on a particular customer's policy to cover the overall costs of its operations (as opposed to the direct costs of servicing that policy).

Such a measure is clearly not the moral equivalent of removing per-

sion-fund savings for private financial gain — that is, of an act which is condoned without the consent or knowledge of those affected, and which has attracted the most serious of criminal charges.

Yours faithfully,
STEVE TORRANCE,
13 Quernmore Road, N4,
January 26.

From Mr Merlin Willcox

Sir, The Conservative party's advertisement, "Labour's tax bombshell", has been appropriately placed today next to an article about malnutrition in hospitals. I for one would rather pay more tax and get better health care, scientific research, education, care for the environment and aid for the Third World. Whether Labour would achieve this or not is a different matter.

But the advertisement is surely intended to appeal to readers' basest instincts of greed and selfishness. It is symptomatic of all that can go wrong with democracy: people are encouraged to vote for their personal short-term benefit, instead of the long-term good of our nation and planet.

Yours truly,
MERLIN WILLCOX,
Shaftgate, Paddock Lane,
Selsey, nr Chichester, West Sussex,
January 23.

Business letters, page 19

Sullivan and Gilbert

From Mr John F. Woodward

Sir, Mr Stephen Turnbull points out (letter, January 23) that the Gilbert anniversary was indeed celebrated in 1986, but can he, or anyone else, explain why it is that both Sullivan and D'Oyly Carte are commemorated in Embankment Gardens, near the scene of many of their triumphs, while Gilbert is not?

Yours faithfully,
JOHN F. WOODWARD,
21 Parkside, Mill Hill, NW7,
January 23.

From Dr Bart Smith

Sir, The 1986 exhibition to celebrate Gilbert's anniversary, referred to by Mr Turnbull, in fact took place at the British Library, not the British Museum.

Yours faithfully,
BART SMITH,
The British Library,
96 Euston Road, NW1,
January 24.

Decade of Evangelism

From the Reverend James M. Lawlor

Sir, Clifford Longley (article, January 18) was stimulating as always. I would like, however, to offer an alternative view of the Decade of Evangelism from the one he presents.

For the churches together, renewal of faith ought to lead to a deepening of integrity within our particular religious traditions. We may appear as entrenched as ever, but at least we have progressed in clearing away the undergrowth of superstition and misunderstanding that often obstructs our view, allowing us to see each other's position across the doctrinal no man's land. This is an achievement in itself and one that we trust future generations of theologians will build upon.

We no longer look to "making converts", but we do still call individuals and the whole of society to conversion of heart, mind and soul: this is evangelisation.

Mantegna exhibition

From Sir Roy Strong

Sir, To anyone visiting the great Mantegna exhibition at the Royal Academy the superb display of his cartoons is as though seeing them for the very first time. Indeed, it is the only occasion that it has been possible to view these supreme masterpieces as a single composition because it is impossible to stand back and see them as a whole within the narrow confines of Wren's Orangery at Hampton Court Palace.

This is a misalliance of two great works of art. The Orangery ought to be returned to its original function as part of the present restoration programme of the palace and its gardens. And a more appropriate location should be sought to exhibit Mantegna's cartoons in all their renaissance glory.

Yours faithfully,
ROY STRONG,
The Laskett, Much Birch,
Herefordshire,
January 21.

Furthermore, our world rightly demands that we prove by our actions what we profess with our lips. Those who evangelise need a practical resolution to be with the weakest in society.

I agree fervently with Clifford Longley that our first concern is with "raw religion": evangelisation without it is unfocused, a mere gong booming. However, true renewal should lead to a mutual respect for those who love the same Lord and a deep desire amongst them to take his peace in word and deed to all peoples.

Yours sincerely,
JAMES M. LAWLOR,
St Kessog's,
Balloch Road,
Balloch, Dunbartonshire,
January 19.

Letters to the editor should carry a daytime telephone number. They may be sent to a fax number — (071) 782 5046.

OBITUARIES

AIR VICE-MARSHAL SIR EDGAR LOWE

Air Vice-Marshal Sir Edgar (Noel) Lowe, KBE, CB, a former director-general of supply co-ordination at the Ministry of Defence, died on January 23 aged 86. He was born on December 22, 1905.

The fall of France to the Germans in 1940 began the blackest period of the war, in more senses than one, for Ted Lowe who escaped from the advancing Wehrmacht in a Welsh coal ship. He had crossed the Channel in September 1939, a young squadron leader in the RAF, with supplies and supporting RAF units of the British Expeditionary Force. In the following year, however, with the BEF and the French in full retreat, Lowe found himself responsible for the evacuation of all British servicemen and civilians in the region.

He and his commanding officer were the last to leave, driving in the CO's car on a hair-raising dash to La Rochelle, while an airman manning a machine-gun took up the back seat. At the Biscay port they commandeered two colliers bound for Newport after a fierce argument with recalcitrant French officers on the docks. The bad news was that the freighters still had coal in them. Even so, Lowe managed to cram 800 of the British into each, once all luggage had been abandoned on the quayside.

Food was pooled on the perilous voyage home, with everyone rationed to one meal of stew a day. For most of the time they sheltered below decks in the coal, while those on deck watched out for enemy bombers. Three days later, however,

they reached Newport in safety and Lowe was subsequently mentioned in dispatches for his part in a distinctly gritty getaway.

This was not the first time that his organising ability had been tested. Four years previously he had been at Quetta, now in Pakistan, at the time of a severe earthquake in the area. The nickname "Neechi", derived from the Hindi word for "low", stayed with him for the rest of his life.

Ted Lowe was a Shropshire lad, born near Church Stretton. He started out as a local government accountant, working in the council offices in Birmingham. But his eye was caught by a recruiting advertisement at the time when the still youthful RAF was beginning to expand in the 1930s.

He joined the equipment branch and in 1934 was posted to Quetta for four years. He returned in the year of Munich to the RAF staff college and went straight from there with the BEF to France.

He spent the rest of the war in this country, confirming his reputation for incisive decision-making. This was recognised in 1945 by his appointment to the crucial post of director of organisation (forecasting and planning) at a time when the RAF was being reshaped for peace and the jet age.

He was ADC to King George VI, then to the present Queen, and

joined Allied Powers in Europe (Shape). He was senior air staff officer at 41 group in RAF Maintenance Command at Andover, before being given command of 41 group at Bicester. Then in 1961 he became director-general equipment at the Air Ministry — the top job in his branch. He was knighted in 1962 and retired from the RAF two years later.

He was almost immediately plucked from retirement, however, by the recently reconstituted Ministry of Defence, first as inspector-general of codification and standardisation and then as director-general of supply co-ordination. Although neither job sounds glamorous or heroic, each lay at the heart of the Whitehall reforms introduced by the outgoing Conservative government and continued by the new defence secretary Denis Healey.

The role was demanding because it meant hanging the heads of the three services together in an effort to eradicate tribal instincts and establish common buying policies and standards. But Lowe was a passionate believer in the cause. Not easily given to compromise, he pressed ahead with a missionary zeal which showed why he had been hand-picked for the job. Not for nothing did his opponents call him "Tiger".

Ted Lowe retired finally in 1970 and devoted himself to voluntary work at home. He had married, in 1948, Squadron Officer Maty Lockhart, a WAAF officer who was serving with him in Stafford. He is survived by her, their son (the BBC television newscaster Chris Lowe) and by one daughter.



'CHAMPION' JACK DUPREE

"Champion" Jack Dupree, American blues singer and pianist, died in Hanover on January 21 aged 81. He gave July 4, 1914, as his date of birth.

SWAGGERING and rumbustious, "Champion" Jack Dupree belonged to the generation of durable musicians who pursued their craft in semi-obscure, for decades before being forced in the blues revival of the Sixties. A former professional boxer, he possessed an untamed, but hard-hitting, keyboard technique and an ample store of anecdotes, double entendres and gold teeth.

Dupree's parents were killed shortly after his birth in New Orleans when their home was attacked by members of the Ku Klux Klan. The boy was raised in the orphanage — the Colored Waif Home — where Louis Armstrong began his career as a cornet player. Like Armstrong, Dupree also chose to give Independence Day as his birthday.

He was said to have been introduced to the piano by a priest at the home, and began to develop his skills by listening to local musicians. He was eventually able to make a living as an itinerant barrelhouse piano player. A less frenetic variant of boogie-woogie, "barrelhouse" was named after the boxcar-like saloons that were set up in lumber camps, and which one historian was to describe as "a combination dance-hall, crap-game dive and whorehouse".

In his twenties Dupree moved north permanently,



settling in Indianapolis, where he was influenced by a popular blues singer and pianist, Leroy Carr. Unable to support himself from music, he turned to boxing, competing in more than 100 bouts as a welterweight. In 1940 he was able to abandon the ring after being signed by a talent scout for a Chicago-based music company.

Dupree made his first recordings for the "Travelin' Man" label that year. Among the titles were "Junker's Blues", a tune that later inspired Elvis Presley's first hit "Fat Man". Some of the other songs dealt with such diverse topics as Roosevelt's Works

Project Administration or life in a chair gang. Dupree, incidentally, bore a half-finished tattoo on his arm as a memento of a 30-day sentence in the Indianapolis state penitentiary. The tattooist was said to have been sent to the electric chair before he had an opportunity to complete the design.

One of Dupree's most popular recordings, "All Alone Blues", was issued in 1941. Soon afterwards he was drafted into the Navy. After his ship was sunk in the Pacific he was taken prisoner by the Japanese. When he returned to civilian life, he settled in New York, working with musicians including the guitarist

Brownie McGhee. Arguably his best studio work of the post-war era came in 1958, when he recorded the album *Blues from the Gutter* for the Atlantic label. Featuring the alto saxophonist Pete Brown, the disc is now regarded as an early example of the so-called "concept album".

The following year Dupree made his first tour of Europe, where he and his contemporaries were treated with a degree of reverence that was generally lacking in America. He was to become a denizen of Airways Mansions, a now-defunct hotel in the West End of London where visiting blues artists tended to congregate, and where they were supplied with bottles of liquid refreshment from admirers, reporters and would-be musicians. He remained a fixture at various times teaming up with the popular trombonist Chris Barber and the guitarist John Mayall. The new breed of rhythm and blues-influenced rock stars, such as the Rolling Stones, also sought him out to pay their respects.

Dupree made his home in Halifax, Yorkshire, sharing a council house with his wife Shirley, as well as with many musicians who were passing through on tour. After the couple's separation in the mid-1970s, he moved to the Continent, where he continued to perform in public. In between his frequent tours he also developed a taste for painting.

Dupree leaves three daughters, who live in Britain.

SIR ERIC CHEADLE

Sir Eric Cheadle, CBE, deputy managing director of the International Thomson Organisation, 1959-74, died on January 25 aged 83. He was born on May 14, 1908.

ERIC Cheadle was jointly responsible with Denis Hamilton, then editor of *The Sunday Times*, for beginning an era of expansion in the Sunday's size and circulation that was to herald a transformation of the newspaper industry. The development of a colour magazine, then seen as a risk, but one worth taking, was an example that others were to follow. Increased pages gave journalists more opportunities. Cheadle's role was to ensure that new presses arrived in time to handle the increased paging. He had to negotiate with the print unions, and persuade reluctant newsmen to handle the new magazine which they saw as likely to threaten the sales of other publications and therefore their own profits.

Cheadle served 50 years with what was essentially the same company. At the age of 16 he had joined it when it was Hulton's and saw it transformed first into Allied Newspapers, then into Kemsley Newspapers, and finally into Thomson. He was quintessentially a newspaper manager of the "hot renal" era, retaining to the end a fervent interest in the industry, its gossip and its changing fortunes. Eric Walters Cheadle was born in Lancashire. Educated at Farnworth Grammar School, in 1924 he started his life in newspapers as a tea and copy boy on the *Evening Chronicle* in Manchester and became a junior reporter. By 1938 he was "publicity manager-in-chief" for the Allied Newspapers group.

In 1941, after war service in the RAFVR, he was invited by Gomer Berry, the first Viscount Kemsley, to come to London as a director and general manager of Kemsley Newspapers.

Cheadle quickly became a leading manager on the national newspaper scene and a member of the council of the

Newspaper Publishers' Association, the trade body for national newspapers, on which he served for 27 years until his retirement. Unusually for a Fleet Street manager he was also at home in the regional press and was a member of the council of the Newspaper Society from 1959 to 1978 and its president for 1970-71.

Although his role in Kemsley and the trade associations meant that he became involved in most aspects of the business, including the purchase of newsprint and negotiations with the trade unions, with whom relations were then often stormy, Cheadle's part lay in the publicity side of the business and in particular promotions designed to increase circulation. He was fond of recalling his astonishment at being summoned by Lord Kemsley in 1959 to be told, without any prior warning, that Kemsley had sold out to Roy Thomson, then very much an unknown quantity in the UK. Thomson's aggressive plans for expansion gave increased scope for his promotional skills. The *Sunday Times* in particular soon embarked on an all-out campaign to draw away in circulation terms from *The Observer*, its main rival, with increased paging and substantial investment in lengthy serialisations. Then came the launch of *The Sunday Times* colour magazine.

Though as a Thomson director he supported the diversification of the Thomson group in the 1960s, into, for example, magazines, periodicals, books and travel, he always reserved his warmest affection and interest for the newspapers.

Cheadle had another strand to his life — a remarkable record in fund-raising for charity nationally and locally. The total sum he raised over the years is certain to be measured in millions. Cheadle was above all a pragmatic and gregarious extrovert, whether in the fund-raising field or in negotiation with the unions.

He was appointed CBE in 1973 and knighted in 1978. He is survived by his wife, Pamela, and two sons.

APPRECIATIONS

John Sparrow

MAY I be allowed to add a footnote to your admirable obituary (January 25) of John Sparrow? Since 1949, generations of budding book collectors, undergraduates, members of the Oxford University Society of Bibliophiles, at the end of each term enjoyed John Sparrow's hospitality and tutelage in his home. He was honorary president of the club till his death. His love of literature, whether the obvious or the obscure, which he would produce with incisive gleam, was infectious. He insisted on having the books of his choice in worthy clothing and his library was a marvellous sight. Few will forget the pleasure with which he handed an immaculate Elizabethan or Jacobean book in contemporary limp vellum, or his delight over the rows of resplendent morocco volumes. When he retired as head of All Souls, the OUSB produced a small volume of essays: *The Warden's Meeting* (1978), a tribute from many former and current members of the society. John, a distinguished member of the Roxburghe Club, was one of the great bibliophiles of his age, and many booklovers will remember him with affection for his kindness and for what he taught them.

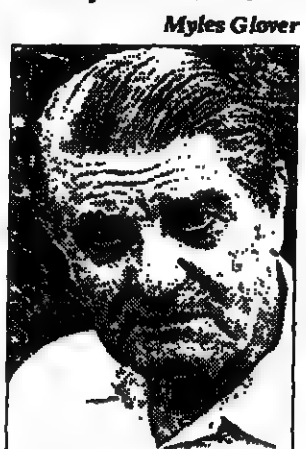
Bent Juel-Jensen

I WONDER if, as a former Clerk to the Skinner's Company, I might add a postscript about his connection with the company and Tonbridge School to your perceptive obituary of John Sparrow?

As Warden of All Souls he did Tonbridge the great honour of agreeing virtually every year to be the college's examiner of the school (an office deriving from the kinship of the founder, Sir Andrew Judd, and Archbishop Chicheley). He became in this way a revered and adored figure, both to the Court of the Skinner's Company as governors, and to the common room at Tonbridge. The pithy wit and bracing judgement of his reports as All Souls' examiner on the compulsory entries for the Upper Vith Chicheley essay prize became proverbial. So, too, did his speeches in appreciation of "the deceptive cordiality of

the company's welcome" at the dinner given by the company to housemasters on the eve of the governors' annual visitation of the school, and the last minute felicity of his Latin reply, drafted "the morning after the night before" over breakfast, to the head boy's oration congratulating him and the governors at the start of the visitation. I shall always remember him for being invariably kind when he could so easily have been intimidating.

Myles Glover



I KNEW John Sparrow at Oxford from time to time, when he was energetic warden and an old fellow of All Souls. His favourite tale was at his own expense. The prime minister, Margaret Thatcher, invited him to a Sunday lunch at Chequers; and he warmed to the compliment, rather expecting he might be asked to chair a select committee. He drove over buoyantly one sunny summer's day.

On arrival he was introduced almost immediately to another John Sparrow, who was on secondment to the cabinet office as head of the central policy review staff (which soon earned him a knighthood). He saw at a glance that one of the two sparrows was not meant to make that summer, not at Chequers. He relaxed, realising that two may be called but only one chosen; so he enjoyed a genuine "free lunch".

Dom Alberic Stacpoole

Raymond Guest

RAYMOND Guest, as you state (obituary, January 3) was only the second owner in Turf history to be successful in the Derby, Grand National, and Cheltenham Gold Cup. The first was of course Dorothy Paget with Straight Deal and Golden Millar, as against Guest's Larkspur and Sir Ivor for the Derby and L'Escargot for the other two. Guest had the distinction of winning his Derby at Epsom while Ms Paget had to settle for a wartime one run at Newmarket.

Raymond Guest is remembered for a famous bet he struck with William Hill. Be-

fore running in the National two-year old stakes at the Curragh. Guest had £500 each way on Sir Ivor to win the Derby at odds of 100 to 1. He duly collected £62,500 from "the old firm". American tax laws left him with only £16,000 or so for himself. The result was that he had no more wagers. Still he had the obvious satisfaction of beating the book, which is a very rare distinction indeed.

Finbarr Slattery

The concise crossword, the chess problem and the answers to Word-Watching are on page 13 of the new Life and Times section.

Judge Eric McLellan

JUDGE Eric McLellan, circuit judge, has died aged 73. He was born in Newport, Monmouthshire, on April 9, 1918.

As a barrister McLellan specialised in medical cases, frequently representing doctors facing disciplinary charges before the General Medical Council. As a circuit judge he sat mostly in Ports-

mouth and was an official referee on the Western Circuit.

Educated at Newport High School and New College, Oxford, he was a wireless operator in the RAF in the second world war, serving as a flight lieutenant in North Africa and Italy. After the war he was called to the Bar in 1946 and became a county court judge in 1970.

He is survived by his wife, Eliza Sarah, and a son and a daughter.

Subedar Barkat Singh, GC

SUBEDAR Barkat Singh, GC, has died at Manspur, Punjab, aged 87. He was born on December 16, 1904. Barkat Singh was serving with the 2nd Punjab Regiment in 1937 when he performed the act of bravery which earned him the Edward Medal (subsequently translated to George Cross). On May 2 of that year a sepy

of the regiment suddenly went berserk and shot the guard commander and another sepy, killing the former instantly and mortally wounding the latter.

Unarmed though he was, Barkat Singh leaped at the incensed sepy and held him tight until help arrived and the soldier could be disarmed.

In retirement Barkat Singh was a familiar and dignified figure at the VC and GC Association's London reunions.

Early Muslims find the path to Mecca

SUCCESSIVE mosques excavated at a Swahili town in Kenya show increasing accuracy in their orientation towards Mecca. Over two centuries the alignment of the gable was refined by over 30 degrees of arc (Norman Hammond writes).

Mecca lies almost due north of Shanga, on Pate Island on the Indian ocean coastline of northern Kenya. A series of eight mosques was found there by Dr Mark Horton of the British Institute in eastern Africa, dating from the eighth to tenth centuries. "I removed the floor of an abandoned mosque, went down to an earlier one, removed that floor and went down to an earlier mosque, and so on," he says in *National Geographic*. The building of about AD780 was oriented at 310 degrees, 50-

degrees too far west, and that of AD850 was only one degree further north.

The next half century saw a 20-degree increase in accuracy, and by AD1000 the gable was refined by over 30 degrees of arc (Norman Hammond writes).

Mecca lies almost due north of Shanga, on Pate Island on the Indian ocean coastline of northern Kenya. A series of eight mosques was found there by Dr Mark Horton of the British Institute in eastern Africa, dating from the eighth to tenth centuries. "I removed the floor of an abandoned mosque, went down to an earlier one, removed that floor and went down to an earlier mosque, and so on," he says in *National Geographic*. The building of about AD780 was oriented at 310 degrees, 50-

Horticulture Spring colour brings show to life

BY ALAN TOOGOOD, HORTICULTURE CORRESPONDENT

GARDEN plants are stirring in the south and west of Britain — certainly much of the spring colour at the Royal Horticultural Society's Flower Show, which opened in Westminster yesterday, has been provided by nurserymen from these milder parts.

Among the highlights is a gold medal display of hellebores from Blackthorn Nursery, of Alresford, Hampshire. These winter and spring flowering perennials, many bred on the nursery, are clustered around pink-flowered *Daphne* *holboellii* and white *Saxifraga* *williamsii* "Barbacoose", both emitting a powerful fragrance.

Among the new Blackthorn Nursery hellebores introductions are *Helleborus* *argenteus* hybrids, dwarf yet

vigorous plants producing red, purple and pink flowers, and *Helleborus* "Party Dress" with semi-double pink and mauve flowers, but not available until next year. The Blackthorn Primrose, *Strain* of *Helleborus* *orientalis* is also featured, unusual for its light yellow flowers.

Winter foliage colour and interest from shrubs and other plants is featured by Burncoose and South Down Nurseries, of Redruth, Cornwall, but the earliest camellias are just coming into flower, including their own *Camellia* *williamsii* "Barbacoose", a compact plant with single pale pink flowers. There is a demand for purple-leaved evergreen shrubs, of which there are few, so Burncoose

are featuring several *Cornelia* "Coppertine" willow-like leaved *Dodonea viscosa* "Purpurea", *Myrica* "Friede" and *Kathryn* (myrtles) and *Pittosporum tenuifolium* "Tom Thumb". There is also a good range of other coloured-leaved pittosporums, including pink-flushed "Deborah" and yellow "Golden King". This exhibit has been awarded a gold medal.

Miniature winter and early spring bulbs, creating patches of colour like Persian carpets, are being shown by several exhibitors. The foliage interest of snowdrops and miniature hardy cyclamen, which persists long after the flowers have faded, is being emphasised by Broadleigh Gardens, of Bishop's Hull.

Somerset. The snowdrops range from *Galanthus elwesii* with broad grey leaves, to pleated-leaved *G. plicatus*. *Cyclamen coum* ranges from power-leaved and silver-zoned forms, to plain green forms with red flowers.

An exhibit of bulbous Juno rises from the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, Surrey, has been awarded a gold medal.

Which hazards are among the main shrubs providing winter flower colour. A collection from Starborough Nursery, of Esher, Surrey, Kent, shows the range of flower colour: from yellow to brick red.

JAN 29 ON THIS DAY 1924

St Petersburg 1903: Petrograd 1914: Leningrad 1924: St Petersburg 1991. With his name erased from the maps and proposals that his embalmed body be removed from the Kremlin and buried, Lenin's immortality is no longer secure.

FUNERAL OF LENIN PROPOSED MONUMENTS

(From Our Correspondent) RIGA, JAN 28 The funeral of Lenin began at 9 o'clock yesterday morning and lasted more than seven hours, although the "Trade Union Hall, in which the body lay, is only five minutes' walk from the grave in the Red Square.

The body was placed outside the temporary mausoleum until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when it was taken inside and lowered into the grave. Then throughout the territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics all factory sirens were sounded for three minutes and all traffic was interrupted for five minutes. The German Ambassador, Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, representing the Diplomatic Corps, placed upon the coffin a wreath of white flowers with white ribbons.

At the opening on Saturday of the big Congress of the Union of Soviet Republics a resolution was passed that the body should be preserved within a glass-lidded coffin and be accessible to visitors as long as possible — for many years it was hoped — so that people might go there "for consolation and inspiration." Lenin's heart and brain have been placed in a special urn for preservation at the Lenin Institute.

The postponement of the funeral was due to the difficulty of digging the grave and erecting the temporary monument.

SOVIET WAR ON RELIGION

According to the Soviet newspaper *Izvestia*, "a characteristic trial" was held recently at Zhitomir, in Volynia Ukraine. Two Polish schoolmasters were charged with having taken part "with their pupils" in the religious funeral procession of a school mistress. The prosecution was conducted by a public prosecutor and by an expert on religion and the Church.

The verdict of the Tribunal was that whereas a Soviet school teacher's duty lay in the active execution of the Government decree on the separation of Church and State, the accused had taken part, together with their pupils, in a religious rite, thereby acting against the laws and principles of the Soviet Government. "The Tribunal, therefore, holds up the action of the accused to public shame, as having brought dishonour on the Teachers' Union and having been directed against the children."

Doctors' pay to be tied to workload

Continued from page 1
introduced in 1990. In the longer term, the move, which will be opposed strongly by the medical profession, is expected to overturn the merit award system under which a minority of consultants can earn up to £40,000 on top of their NHS salaries.

Whitehall sources emphasised yesterday that the new system would not form part of the pay settlement for doctors this year, to be announced by the prime minister early next month, but would be drawn up with the medical profession for next year's pay round. In the next few weeks officials are planning to float various options with leaders of the British Medical Association and the medical royal colleges. Initially, money is likely to be matched to measurable outcomes such as workload, as officials admit it would be hard to judge a surgeon's "skill at wielding a knife".

Rewards, determined by a committee of managers and doctors, could be given for personal or group performance. Bonus payments could be shared, for example, between doctors in a specialty that exceeded targets. The move fits in neatly with John Major's aspirations to improve standards in public services. The prime minister made clear when he re-launched the citizen's charter on Monday that he wants to create incentives to raise quality by extending performance-related pay throughout the public sector.

Health department officials are already working on proposals to introduce bonus payments for Britain's 500,000 nurses, and senior managers have been paid for performance for the past five years. Until now, however, ministers have been reluctant to tackle the complicated and anomalous pay system for doctors.

Although the doctors' and dentists' pay review body recommends annual pay increases for doctors, merit money is mainly decided "in house" by other doctors.

About 6,000 hospital consultants receive distinction awards that fall into four categories, ranging from 15 per cent to 70 per cent on top of their salary. The top award of £44,070 (A plus) is awarded to 222 doctors, raising their maximum NHS salary to over £90,000. Critics of the scheme argue that it is run by an old-boy network.



Heading for summer: models in Paris displaying a Giancarlo Ferre flower-printed dress with matching off-the-shoulder jacket and wide hat and a Nina Ricci pleated evening dress in bayadere silk with a broad, ribbon-embroidered waist and puffed sleeves. Signor Ferre's Dior couture collection was his best yet, luxurious in feel, but

succeeding in looking relaxed and modern (Liz Smith writes). Simplicity always looks sumptuous in his hands. There were still too many overscaled bustles and trains, and two daff bolero jackets, but the finale of slinky white evening dresses, embroidered in gold to look like columns, with a ruff of acanthus leaves, was a

triumph. The Emanuel Ungaro collection was his usual heady cocktail of ebullient colour and print, crammed into one shapely outfit of curvy jacket and belted skirt, topped with a perky cocktail hat of tulle and flowers. Only at an Ungaro show do carnival-coloured polka dots and a ripple-line print appear tame.

Clinton embraces spirit of the Alamo

Continued from page 1

that he no longer has a problem with name recognition: the big drawback is that he has become linked inextricably with charges of womanising. The possibility of new evidence surfacing has made him a high-risk proposition to Democratic voters.

For the past week his staff has worked on little else but damage control, and already there are reports that big-name Democrats who had announced that they would not run are quietly preparing to reverse their positions should Mr Clinton drop out.

His strategy of acknowledging past waywardness but refusing to discuss specifics won qualified endorsements from key newspapers. The Washington Post called Ms Flowers a "pretty cheesy

case", and declared that in the absence of more solid evidence "let's get on with the campaign".

There seemed little wavering among grassroots supporters in Texas, whose anger was directed mainly at the land commissioner chairing his Texas campaign, said that not one of the 100 Democrat officials scheduled to endorse Mr Clinton yesterday had changed their mind.

Until recently some Democrats were worried that Mr Clinton would win the Democratic nomination so easily that he would be insufficiently tested before confronting President Bush. Those fears, at least, have been laid to rest.

Blonde ambition, page 7
Leading article, page 11

Palestinians boycott talks

Continued from page 1

agreed for the Madrid conference last year, left empty seats at the conference table and led the Jordanian foreign minister to predict that the multilateral talks would get nowhere.

Neither Mr Baker, who opened the talks with Andrei Koryev, his Russian counterpart, nor Mr Levy referred to the absence of the Palestinians in their speeches. The Israeli foreign minister concentrated on the area's common interest in peace and said that Israel would place its expertise in energy, agriculture and other areas at the disposal of its Arab neighbours.

The Palestinians did not conceal their anger at what had happened. Hanan Ashrawi, their spokeswoman, rejected the Palestinians' request that the Palestinians should be allowed to attend the

delegation at further talks, but not in Moscow. The Palestinians want representatives of the diaspora to take part in the multilateral talks, which will cover economic and environmental issues as well as disarmament and water resources.

A text of the speech that the Palestinian delegation had intended to deliver yesterday was circulated. It said: "We aim to exercise our right to freedom, self-determination and statehood." Mr Levy attacked this view directly, saying: "Anyone who thinks that these talks are designed to lead to a Palestinian state... is deluding himself."

The dispute over the composition of the Palestinian team was the second blow to the Russian hosts' hopes of running a flawless international conference. On Monday President Yeltsin before the

opening of the conference in Moscow and put off all engagements. The Russian delegation cancelled its planned press conference after the failure of the Palestinians to appear and offered an comment on what had happened.

While doing their best to save the Moscow round of talks, the American side was reported to be unhappy with overall preparations for the conference. If the meeting had been properly prepared, it was whispered, the dispute over Palestinian representation would not have occurred.

Some blamed the Russians for being too indulgent towards their former Middle East allies; others blamed their own side for concentrating too heavily on last week's international aid conference in Washington, at the expense of the Moscow talks.

Leading article, page 11

Political sketch

Never taking no for an answer

Neil Kinnock: "Will you put up VAT? Yes or no?"

John Major: "No".

Neil Kinnock: "Why can't you give a straight answer?"

I paraphrase, but not much. Yesterday Mr Kinnock asked the PM for "a categorical assurance that he will not impose any increase in VAT". Mr Major had "no plans". This did not satisfy the Labour leader.

"Why can't the prime minister give a straight answer to a straight question?" That was what Mrs Thatcher always used to say, he complained. A more categorical statement was required.

Mr Major gave it. Government spending plans, he said, meant there was "no need" to put up VAT. "There will be no VAT increase," he said.

"It's time the prime minister came clean," said a flustered leader of the Opposition. He was clearly angry, but with whom? With the advisers who had proposed this as his choice of subject for the afternoon? Poor Mr Kinnock was now stuck with a diffident and a set of useless supplementary questions.

Your sketchwriter, who sits directly above him, could see them, neatly typed out, with little underlining. Why waste them really?

So he read them anyway. "In view of the record of Conservative governments in always putting up VAT... how can he pretend... Does not a Tory government make a VAT rise a certainty?"

By now, Tory giggles were getting under Mr Kinnock's feet. You could see his problem. He had intended to accuse the Tories of evasion but, having received the straightest of answers, was now cornered into calling them liars. Fair enough - Tories have been known to lie. But if their answers are that way, what are the questions?

The prime minister glanced up at Mr Kinnock's allegations: it was a "bit", he said. Cries of shock rose from the Opposition benches. They were gobsmacked. His job pokes and lies in the increasingly pliant politics of the Commons Chamber. Perhaps we should rename this session "prime minister's pokes", or "Labour lies"?

Mind now no slanging match: a sarcastic Labour shout as Paddy Ashdown rose to join the play-

ground game. Is it, Liberal Democrats and their leader play the role of a little boy whose type we all remember. There was one in every class. He was the goodie-goodie who would complain to the teacher about the other boys' behaviour, then, when Teacher wasn't looking, kick stones under desks or pull out his tongue.

Teacher, to the Liberal Democrats, is really the Nation - listeners to the Today programme on BBC Radio 4. Confiding in the Nation, Mr Ashdown regularly sneaks on the rest of the MPs, accusing them of conducting a "slanging match" in their Westminster assembly, whenever the Nation's back is turned.

This infuriates the other boys and girls. They know what the Liberal Democrat gang get up to in the undergrowth which surrounds their Commons Kindergarten. They know about the constituencies. But somehow the parliamentary Liberals are always once removed from this. They stay clean, and return, again and again, to express their horror at low standards of political life.

To Mr Major yesterday, Mr Ashdown mentioned the optimistic economic predictions the PM used to make. Nothing personal, mind - just a reminder: more in sorrow than in anger, Major stuck out his tongue at the opposition.

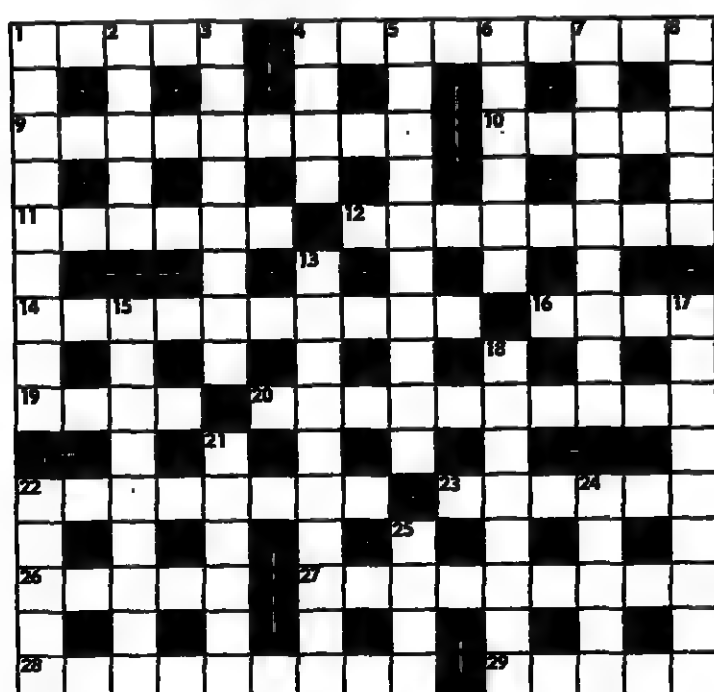
Minutes earlier, Ashdown's young lieutenant, Simon Hughes (Lib Dem, Southwark and Bermondsey) had put in a plea to education secretary Kenneth Clarke on behalf of parents anxious to get their children into city technology colleges. If refused a place, he complained, how could they appear?

Odd, that. Speaking earlier to the Nation, when the Tories first thought of CTCs, I seem to recall that Mr Hughes was against them. Here is his leader, Mr Ashdown, on CTCs: "A gimmick idea... a mere gimmick... an ideological handwagon... the policy has failed... impractical... cooked up on the back of a bag of tricks... damaging, divisive and dangerous... it deserves to die."

Ah, but that was July 11, 1988. That was the past. The past is the undergrowth, the present is the playground, and Teacher is watching.

MATTHEW PARRIS

THE TIMES CROSSWORD PUZZLE NO 18,827



ACROSS

- 1 Redhead introducing companion, an aggressive chap (5).
- 4 Swimmers leave hurriedly, pursued by sailors (9).
- 9 Completely opposed to the concealment of matricide (9).
- 10 Without doubt, free from guilt (5).
- 11 Expose a foreign disguise (6).
- 12 Lacking confidence in guarantee (8).
- 14 20 ponies to satisfy with soup and fish (6,4).
- 16 Seaside musical entertainment? (4).
- 17 Widespread requirement for the last four in contention (4).
- 20 Six hours on March 25, for example? (7,3).
- 22 Dance music for two instruments (8).
- 23 Vessel pounded by cannon (6).

Solution to Puzzle No 18,826

CHISHAM OYDSSEAN
A L S A A L E
RANACK RIVIERA
C S Y U E E G T
AVANTGARDE WISH
TIDERIP VEHICLE
N E I A N
CATALAN LATERAL
E N D
QUEST PRINCIPALING
O S A E R L N
GREENLAND SUBSIST
O R A O T O N E
LEARNING OKYDEN

- 26 Animal sanctuary's opening in low-key environment (5).
- 27 Open declaration of preference (9).
- 28 Housemen suffering tiredness (9).
- 29 Registration of competitors (5).

DOWN

- 1 "Why, this is very mad-ness" (T. Night) (9).
- 2 Damage after cold spell (5).
- 3 Floating voters, supported by extreme political leaders, go too far (8).
- 4 In a way, soldiers are kind (4).
- 5 Inflammatory letters in nice new book (10).
- 6 Trick rider (6).
- 7 With varied fortune, journalist goes after payment on the side (9).
- 8 Wait to start the game (5).
- 13 Atrocity in religious celebration (10).
- 15 Corrupt Oriental - so unfair (9).
- 17 Foreign currency examination in friendly office (9).
- 18 Some procedures our cemeteries find expedient (8).
- 21 Became widely known - it often occurs in middle age (6).
- 22 Famous Greek long-distance racer (5).
- 24 Cheat the rope (5).
- 25 Pointless pun found in very long novel perhaps (4).

The Concise crossword is on Life and Times, 13

FOINERY

- a. Durdum lace-making
- b. Irish wedding processions
- c. Swordplay at fencing

MERKIN

- a. False public hair
- b. The twilight
- c. Relations by marriage

JEZIAH

- a. An Apocryphal prophet
- b. A tax on non-Muslims
- c. The Lydian letter J

BISMER

- a. Recrossing the sea again
- b. A sleep-moderator
- c. Shame or disgrace

Answers in Life & Times 13

ALL-ROUNDER

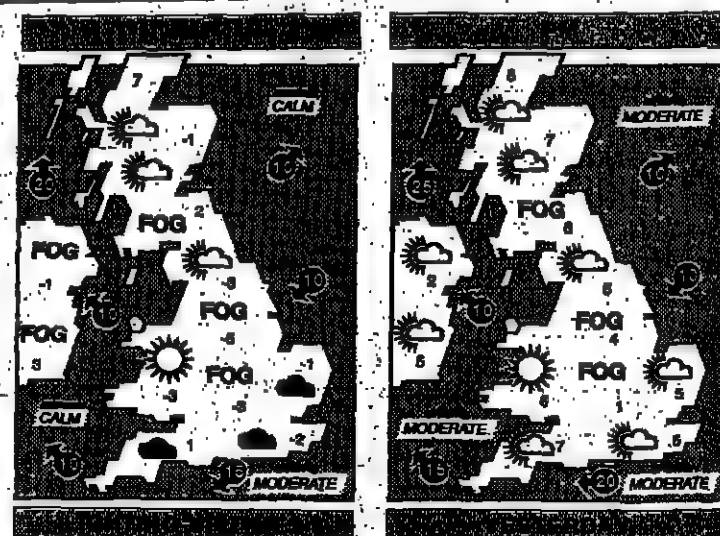
For the latest AA traffic and roadworks information, 24 hours a day, dial 0836 401 followed by the appropriate code

AA Roadwatch is charged at 36p per minute (cheap rate) and 48p per minute at all other times.

Most of Britain will be cloudy today, but some breaks in that cloud will allow freezing fog patches to develop tonight and to persist tomorrow. Shetland will be bright at times. Areas most at risk of fog are from the West Midlands into northern England, the Forth and Clyde valleys, and parts of Northern Ireland. England and Wales will have widespread frost with icy patches on roads, but it will be warmer in the far north. Outlook: frost and freezing fog.

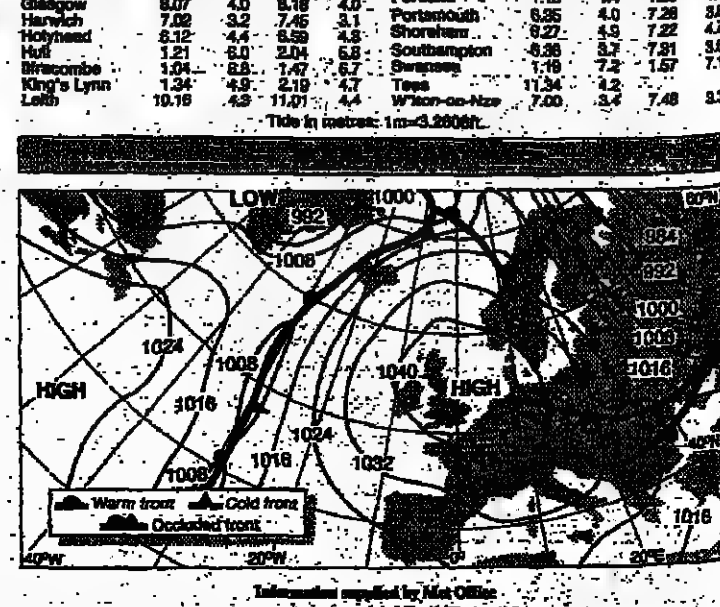
WEDNESDAY: 1-thunder; 2-drizzle; 3-fog; 4-sleet; 5-snow; 6-rain; 7-hail; 8-cloud; 9-fair	Sun	Rain	Max
Aberdeen	8.7	0.1	48
Anglo	8.7	0.1	48
Armagh	8.7	0.1	48
Belfast	8.7	0.1	48
Birmingham	8.7	0.1	48
Bristol	8.7	0.1	48
Cardiff	8.7	0.1	48
Edinburgh	8.7	0.1	48
Exeter	8.7	0.1	48
Gloucester	8.7	0.1	48
Leeds	8.7	0.1	48
London	8.7	0.1	48
Manchester	8.7	0.1	48
Newcastle	8.7	0.1	48
Nottingham	8.7	0.1	48
Sheffield	8.7	0.1	48
Southampton	8.7	0.1	48
Stirling	8.7	0.1	48
Swansea	8.7	0.1	48
Torquay	8.7	0.1	48
Wolverhampton	8.7	0.1	48
Wrexham	8.7	0.1	48
Yarmouth	8.7	0.1	48
York	8.7	0.1	48

Greater London	701
Greater London	702
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Greater London	726
Greater London	727



London	4.43 pm to 7.43 am
Bristol	4.43 pm to 7.43 am
Edinburgh	4.43 pm to 7.43 am
Manchester	4.43 pm to 7.43 am
Pennance	5.10 pm to 8.00 am

Yesterday: Temp: over 8am to 6pm, 3C (59F); min 6pm to 8am, -2C (28F); Rain: 24hr to 6pm, 0.1 in; Sun: 24hr to 6pm, 0.1 in	Yesterday: Temp: over 8am to 6pm, 10C (50F); min 6pm to 8am, -2C (28F); Rain: 24hr to 6pm, 0.1 in; Sun: 24hr to 6pm, 0.1 in
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OTDS NEWSPAPERS LIMITED, 1992. Published and printed by Times Newspapers Ltd at 1, Victoria Street, London E1 6BN. Registered office: 1, Victoria Street, London E1 6BN. Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office.

● BUSINESS NEWS 21-22
● SPORT 22-26

THE TIMES BUSINESS

WEDNESDAY JANUARY 29 1992

BUSINESS EDITOR JOHN BELL

TODAY IN BUSINESS

HOT SPOT



Graham Day, chairman, has found the chair seat at British Aerospace getting hotter. Last week's Airbus crash was almost the last straw. Page 19

BULL BY HORNS

IBM will take 5 or 10 per cent of Groupe Bull, large enough not to threaten its independence. Edith Cresson says. Page 16

STARDUST



Richard Atkinson, of Eurocamp, selected Euro Disney operator, says early booking promotions have been "satisfactory". Tempos, page 18

UNMARKED

The European Community is about to create a single market for goods and services but not for trade marks. Page 19

CHILLY



David Green, of Colfax and Fowler, whose home furnishings have graced Buckingham Palace, is feeling the recession. Page 18

WE FOUND

US dollar 1.7965 (+0.0175)
German mark 2.8881 (-0.0032)
Exchange index 90.8 (+0.3)
Bank of England official close (4pm)

STOCK MARKET

FT 30 share 1973.8 (+7.4)
FT-SE 100 2552.0 (+12.1)
New York-Dow Jones 3249.33 (+8.72)
Tokyo Nikkei Ave 21390.52 (+383.47)

INTEREST RATES

London: Bank Base 10 1/2%
3-month interbank 10 1/2%
3-month eligible bills 9 1/2%
US: Prime Rate 6 1/2%
Federal Funds 3 1/2%
3-month Treasury Bill 3.80-3.78%
30-year bonds 10 3/4% - 10 1/2%

CURRENCIES

London: New York
£: \$1.7965
DM: £2.8881
Sfr: £2.5520
FF: £16.7711
Yen: £25.2539
Index: 90.8
ECU: £0.711386
SDR: £0.783636
£: SDR1.276102

LONDON FOREIGN MARKET CLOSE

London: Gold
AM: \$358.30
PM: \$358.50
1986-87: \$358.50
New York: Gold
AM: \$358.30
PM: \$358.50
1986-87: \$358.50

NORTH SEA OIL

Brant (Feb) \$18.45 (518.70)
RPT: 135.7 December 1991-1992
Denotes midday trading price

RETAIL PRICES

RP: 135.7 December 1991-1992
Denotes midday trading price

Falling exports add to the gloom

CBI survey sees dramatic fall in confidence

By Ross TIERMAN, INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

HOPES of an early economic recovery received another blow after the Confederation of British Industry's industrial trends survey, widely seen as the most reliable barometer of manufacturing activity, predicted further output falls and job losses. The survey, published yesterday, showed that last October's upturn in business optimism was a damp squib, and that confidence has fallen back to last July's levels. In its accompanying economic assessment, the CBI gave warning that the flood of job losses from manufacturing, which reached 300,000 last year, would continue unabated. The employers' organisation expects 73,000 manufacturing workers to lose their jobs in the first quarter of the year, after an estimated 65,000 job losses in the final quarter of 1991.

The CBI surveyed 1,241 companies that together are responsible for half of UK manufacturing employment and exports. The organisation found that 47 per cent of firms expected to cut jobs during the next four months. Only 6 per cent expected to increase staff.

Because the picture is so gloomy, the CBI now expects to revise downwards its prediction that the economy will grow by 1.7 per cent this year. Andrew Sentance, the CBI's economics director, said the survey results suggested that

output in the next four months would be fairly flat, and growth in the latter part of the year would be weaker than expected.

Sir Brian Corby, the president, acknowledged that the CBI had been overoptimistic in seeking positive signs from earlier surveys. "These figures are not encouraging. We clearly expected things to be looking rather better now than they are," he said.

Sir Brian was particularly concerned that companies were cutting back their investment in new machinery and equipment. He called for measures in the Budget on March 10 to encourage firms to increase investment.

Gordon Brown, shadow industry minister, said the results called into question government claims that a recovery had begun, and left the Chancellor's credibility "in tatters." David Bellotti, Liberal Democrat spokesman, said: "How much more evidence do the government need that recovery is definitely not round the corner?"

The most striking feature of the results is the abrupt downturn in business confidence. Only 10 per cent of firms said they were more optimistic about prospects in the next four months, with 34 per cent less optimistic. The minus-24 per cent balance compares with plus-2 per cent last October. In the four months to January, 45 per cent of firms saw a fall in orders, compared with 10 per cent recording a rise.

There was also an abrupt worsening of export prospects: 49 per cent of firms reported export orders below normal; 8 per cent said they were better. The negative balance, of 41 per cent, was markedly worse than October's 31 per cent.

The survey found that 71 per cent of firms were working below capacity, 2 per cent more than in October.



Noble friends: Lords Hanson and White in confident mood at yesterday's annual meeting in London

Hanson lays ICI bid ghost

By COLIN CAMPBELL

LORD Hanson, in typical showman's style and in front of 1,400 frequently applauding shareholders, effectively killed off speculation over a bid for ICI at yesterday's Hanson annual meeting.

In a performance that ranged from the candid to the clandestine, Lord Hanson sought to bury the question of why the group had invested, and lost, £12 million in bloodstock, admitted he had made mistakes, but firmly declined to name his successor.

"We have never said we would bid for ICI - that was all media speculation and market rumour - and we have no plans to do so now," he declared. Hanson, second largest shareholder with a 2.8 per cent stake, would watch ICI's progress with "interest and affection", he added, though his deliberate use of "now" remains open to interpretation.

As the noble lords Hanson and White skipped on to the Barbican stage, Lord White tripped and all but fell on his

face. Within minutes, he was asked to tell of Hanson's American operations and the American economy. Hanson, he was sure, would benefit from America's \$150 billion roads programme. Lord Hanson said it was "nice to hear it from the horse's mouth... of which I shall say more later".

Not long afterwards, Lord Hanson turned back to horses, and in one of several files at the media said suggestions that Hanson's bloodstock investment had all been a perk for White were "bordering on libel".

"We sponsor the Derby. Bloodstock was a good opportunity to get our money back. Others were investing in bloodstock. We lost £12 million. It was not disclosed because the amount relative to the group was not material. With hindsight, I regret the non-disclosure," Lord Hanson said.

Hanson's £100,000 contribution to the Tory party was justified because it was the

party that had a real interest in the creation of wealth, he said.

There was no particular reason why there were not more women on the board. Lord Hanson thought Mrs Thatcher was very fully occupied with her autobiography, besides which Hanson group had a galaxy of management talent.

He was temporarily heckled by representatives of the Navajo tribe of Red Indians concerned about coal mining operations, by Peabody, on their land in Arizona. "Get the stewards," Lord Hanson urged. Meanwhile, outside the Barbican, the anti-tobacco lobby sported white carnations in protest against Imperial Tobacco.

The ICI-Hanson debate may be dead - for now - but the "who is going to succeed noble Lord Hanson and White guessing game" goes on.

"We have the succession: we just don't plan to name it at this time," the lively 70-

year-old declared, though admitting that the time will come "as some of us fade away".

And as for Lord White not being a director of Hanson plc, his fellow Lord retorted that Lord White had gone "over there" in 1974 to build up the American company and "he had got on with it".

"The failure of so many British business ventures over there was, we believed, the result of their management being directed from Britain - 3,500 miles away. We'd be wrong to change a strategy that has worked so well," Lord Hanson said.

Hanson shares lost 5p at 209 1/2p.

Lord White, who was accused of assaulting his girlfriend, 29-year-old Victoria Tucker, during a Christmas break in Aspen, Colorado, said before the meeting: "The case has been dismissed. I feel it is American justice at its best."

Comment, page 19

Carlton bids for Pickwick Group

By MARTIN WALLER

CARLTON Communications, the television services concern chaired by Michael Green, has swooped for Pickwick Group, the video and music distributor, with a bid worth £69 million in new shares, after Pickwick's unexpected second-half profits reverse last year.

Carlton is offering 100 new shares for every 232 Pickwick shares, valuing each at 245p at yesterday's price. There is an underwritten cash alternative worth 220p. The Pickwick share price shot ahead 67p to 240p.

The agreed bid, which has the blessing of investors speaking for 25 per cent of Pickwick's share capital, including Pearson, with 20 per cent, offers opportunities of vertical integration for Technicolor, Carlton's video reproduction business.

Pickwick has seen its share price decline from a high of

260p in August 1990. The group told shareholders at the halfway stage last year, when profits dropped from £1.5 million to £82,000, that second-half performance would be broadly in line with that of the previous year, when the group made £5.4 million.



Green: £69m shares offer

Two big company accounts criticised

By OUR FINANCIAL STAFF

AFTER a review of the top hundred companies, the Financial Reporting Review Panel, which enforces accounting standards, has ruled that the 1990 profit and loss accounts of Williams Holdings, the conglomerate, and Ultramar, the oil group, did not comply with the Companies Act 1985.

These are the first cases in which the panel, set up a year ago, has publicly named companies in breach of the standards. Compliance with the standards became mandatory under the 1989 Companies Act.

The panel decided to not use its power to force the accounts to be rewritten after both Williams and Ultramar, which has since been taken over by Lasso, agreed to obey the rules in future.

Williams was criticised for not including exceptional profits and losses in pre-tax

profits, but only as £3.5 million net of tax, and not including them in calculating earnings per share.

Williams, which disagreed with the standard, had already come into line with its 1991 interim figures, issued in August, before it heard from the panel. It has also agreed to change the detail of disclosure of purchases and sales of companies. Its shares still fell 11p to 323p due to general unease over acquisition accounting by conglomerates. Racial criticism of Williams accounts as part of its recent successful defence against a bid, Ultramar was criticised for counting advance corporation tax as part of the cost of its dividend, rather than as a tax charge. This had led to its accounts being qualified by Ernst & Young, its auditor.

Comment, page 19

Ageing vessels sink their insurers

By JONATHAN PRYNN

AN AGEING world shipping fleet and the disappearance of the old family-owned shipping companies yesterday put forward as the reasons for yet another disastrous year for the London marine insurance market.

Figures released yesterday by the Institute of London Underwriters (ILU), which represents the company marine and aviation market in London, show that the amount of tonnage lost year was the highest since the worst ever years of 1979 and 1980, the peak of the Iran-Iraq war. In total 182 ships of 500 tons gross or more were lost, a 30 per cent increase on 1990. In tonnage terms, the increase was 40 per cent to more than 1.7 million tons gross.

Roger Nixon, a member of the committee of the ILU, said that as ships got older they became more vulnerable to bad weather and machinery failure. A

recent survey showed that of the 220 cruising vessels currently in operations more than 60 were more than 30 years old. The *Oceanos*, the cruiser lost off the South African coast last August, was 39 years old when it sank.

The worldwide recession in shipping over the past decade has also caused shipowners to cut back on the maintenance of vessels, Mr Nixon said. "There has been a sea change in the ownership of vessels," from the old family companies to new financial owners that employ managers "on the basis of who can manage the ships the most cheaply," he added. The increasing use of flags of convenience is also a factor. Last year, Panama and Cyprus alone accounted for about a quarter of the total tonnage lost. Only three United Kingdom-registered vessels were lost.

The casualties mean that the company marine market almost certainly suffered a loss last year, after the losses

of 1988, 1989 and 1990. Preliminary statistics show that claims for ILU members' hull, cargo and aviation business exceeded premiums by £1.86 billion last year. The results are also bad news for Lloyd's, which had been hoping for a return to profits in 1991 after the heavy losses of 1988 to 1990. The ILU and Lloyd's each roughly account for about half of all the marine and aviation business placed in London.

Declan McMahon, the outgoing ILU chairman, said there were grounds for cautious optimism in the results because underwriters had "regained a sense of realism and become more hard-headed in their attitudes." However, Peter Evans, the newly elected chairman, pointed out that the improved premium rates and policy conditions seen by the year end were still "totally inadequate," and he said that it would be "some years before we see ourselves really out of the woods."

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Deal to help French computer firm out of financial problems

IBM picked to partner Groupe Bull

BY WOLFGANG MÜNCHAU

THE French government has chosen IBM as a strategic partner for Groupe Bull, the French loss-making, state-controlled computer maker, in an effort to help Bull surmount its current financial difficulties.

Edith Cresson, the French prime minister, announced yesterday that IBM will take a minority equity stake in Bull, which, she said, is not large enough to jeopardise Bull's independence, but is sufficiently large to show IBM's commitment. IBM and Bull will engage in a substantial co-operation in technical areas, especially on

the development of Bull's Unix computers. IBM's main input will be in the field of reduced instruction set computing (Risc), a recent development designed to enhance computing power.

IBM won in its bid against competition from Hewlett-Packard, the computer and printer maker. The announcement of the Bull-IBM venture forms part of a series of Franco-American agreements, which also includes a joint research venture between IBM and SGS-Thomson, the Franco-Italian chip maker. Under this, IBM has agreed to purchase electronic components for its European and American factories.

Mme Cresson also announced that there will be a third agreement between SGS-Thomson and Hewlett-Packard, details of which are yet to be announced officially.

In addition, there will be a series of deals involving Apple Computers, including a participation by Bull in Apple's Consumer Design Centre in Austin, Texas, and a venture between Apple, Thomson Consumer Electronics and France Telecom to study the development of multi-media terminals.

These ventures form part of a wider reshuffle of the French electronics industry, which suffered severe losses in 1990 and 1991. The most significant development so far came at the end of last year, when France decided to form a giant state-owned electronics and nuclear holding, Thomson-CEA Industrie, grouping the various interests of Thomson SA and CEA, the French nuclear energy commission. Preparation for Thomson-CEA Industrie are currently underway.

Bull will not be part of this venture and as a result the government has chosen a separate strategy involving the joint deal with IBM. Originally, it was thought that NEC, the Japanese electronics group, would emerge as the preferred partner. But this has met with opposition by a French government concerned about growing influence of Japanese companies in France.



Co-operation: Edith Cresson hopes IBM and Bull will develop a new computer

Opticrom news lifts Fisons

BY PHILIP PANGALOS

SHARES in Fisons jumped 20p to 369p after the pharmaceutical group said it would resume production of Opticrom, its allergic eye preparation, in the United Kingdom.

The news that manufacture can recommence follows an inspection of production methods by the Medicines Control Agency, Britain's regulatory authority, which has re-licensed all Opticrom formulations.

City experts gave the latest news a mixed reception, as the important American market, which was accounting for nearly half of Opticrom's £40 million annual sales, is still exempt. "It's a step in the

right direction, although the important market [for Opticrom] is in the United States. However, this is the first bit of significant good news we've had," said Andrew Porter, an analyst at Nikko, the Japanese securities house.

The latest recovery in Fisons' share price, which exceeded 500p last year, provided further relief for shareholders, who saw the shares fall sharply after the Food and Drug Administration withdrew Opticrom and Imferon in America. Fisons said in December it would lose £65 million because of the temporary bans there.

The FDA will inspect Fisons' production facilities

within the next few months, probably by mid-March, before it allows the drugs to be marketed in America again. Sales of the two seem unlikely to resume much before the summer, however, although Fisons hopes that Tlade, a new asthma drug, will also be approved by then. However, some analysts fear that any delay in re-introducing them to the American market could cause a permanent loss of Fisons' market share.

The market also awaits news on a new chief executive to replace John Kerridge, the former chairman and chief executive who has resigned because of ill health.

Panel rejects Volvo merger

By COLIN NARBROUGH

A SWEDISH government commission has rejected the proposed £3.7 billion merger deal between Volvo, the motor group and Procordia, a food and pharmaceutical group in which the Swedish state has an important stake. The tie-up, if allowed to proceed, would create Sweden's biggest conglomerate.

Curt Nicolin, head of the commission, said the advantages that might exist for Volvo were counter-balanced by disadvantages for Procordia, and little synergy could be detected. "The commission considers that the bid should be rejected," he told a press conference after the commission ended two days of talks.

But Mr Nicolin said the conservative government still intended to sell its Procordia stake, possibly in the next few months. The commission was established to advise the government on disposals of state assets. The final decision now rests with the government, which earlier indicated it would approve the expert panel's recommendations.

Mr Nicolin said the merger would have forged a bond between the state and private industry and delay privatisation. This would run counter to the government's intention to open Sweden's long-sheltered home market to increased competition.

Pehr Gyllenhammar, the Volvo chairman, has argued that the merger would create a Swedish group of a scale large enough to face the competitive challenge of a single European market. But his critics claim that a merger would produce an unsound concentration of power in Sweden's small economy.

Volvo and the government have equal stakes in Procordia of 42.7 per cent each of the voting rights. Although the government cannot prevent Volvo from proceeding with its takeover plan, the presence of the state as a large hostile shareholder would likely be unacceptable.

Mr Gyllenhammar, who has been largely unsuccessful in previous attempts to diversify Volvo into the oil and food sectors, clearly upset the government by launching his bid plan last Saturday. Ministers feared his move could unsettle the privatisation programme and cut the price the government would receive for its Procordia stake.

Associated Nursing placing raises £6m

ASSOCIATED Nursing Services, the Unlisted Securities Market health care group, has raised £6.3 million through a private placing and open offer of shares. The shares were placed by the Bank of Ireland and the broker, the broker, at 120p, a 14p premium to the opening price. ANS's shares rose 37p to 143p in response to the successful placing and the interim results.

Pre-tax profits jumped 67 per cent to £1,000 in the 28 weeks to October 12 on turnover only slightly higher at £9.4 million. Existing shareholders are also being issued with warrants, giving them the right to subscribe for up to one new share at a price of 175p, for every share already owned, at any time before the end of September 1993. However, there is no interim dividend (1p).

ECC expands in US

ECC Group, the former English China Clays, is spending £38 million upgrading its Georgia Kaolin business and is moving further into the Asian and Scandinavian markets. Andrew Teare, the ECC chief executive, said the group would spend £20 million increasing production of kaolin products by 10 per cent a year at the plant near Augusta, Georgia. The rest of the money would go into new processing plants in Japan and Finland. The new capacity in Georgia, the first phase of a 650,000 tonnes a year planned increase, would come on stream early next year. ECC is expected to expand in the European market for kaolin, most of which goes to the paper industry, and is also keen to increase its share of the Far East market.

Partridge plummets

PARTRIDGE Fine Art, the art and antiques dealer, says there remains considerable demand for the very finest pieces, where prices have held up. But the recession has still halved profits. Pre-tax profits of £2.16 million for the year to October, compared with £4.11 million on sales of £9.64 million, down from £13.2 million. Earnings per share fell from 11.77p to 6.54p. The final dividend is 1.25p, which makes 2.25p, down from 3.85p last time. Business improved in the second half, but the period of difficult trading may continue for some time. "The significant drop in the company's American business resulting from the conflict in the Middle East is not showing signs of fully returning to its previous levels," Partridge said.

Civil engineer slides

ASSOCIATED British Consultants, the building and civil engineering consultant, suffered a 61 per cent slump in first-half profits because of the recession in the construction industry. Pre-tax profits dived from £842,000 to £327,000 in the six months to end-October on turnover down from £6.58 million, to £5.36 million. Margins at the core structural engineering business remained under pressure. However, costs were reduced, reflecting staff and overhead reductions. Prospects for an improvement in the construction industry remain uncertain, although new structural engineering work has been higher in the last few months. Earnings per share slid from 7p to 2.7p, but the interim dividend is maintained at 2.2p. The shares lost 2p to 75p.

Corroon in £8m buy

WILLIS Corroon group has continued its international development with the acquisition of Richards Melling, one of the largest insurance broking groups in Canada, for £8.3 million. The company, which is based in Montreal, has 290 employees in 14 offices throughout Canada and had a 1991 turnover of Can\$16.5 million (£7.8 million). The company will be renamed Willis Corroon Melling and will operate within the group's direct risk management and insurance broking business. Fred Melling, who has led the firm since 1967, will continue as chief executive. John Wooderson, chairman of Willis Corroon, will become chairman. Willis Corroon is paying just over Can\$14.7 million cash, with the rest in the form of shares in the Canadian holding company.

Interest cut lifts Electron

A sharp cut in interest costs was largely responsible for a 170 per cent surge in pre-tax profits at Electron House to £595,000 in the half year to end-November. Sales of this distributor of computer products and electronic components were virtually unchanged at £60.1 million (£60.5 million), but interest benefiting from the previous year's £5.1 million rights issue, fell 27.8 per cent to £1.17 million.

Robert Leigh, the chairman, said pressure on gross margins was "substantially offset" by a reduction in overheads. The second half's sales would be affected by the government's recently imposed moratorium on local authority spending in Northern Ireland. Earnings per share jumped from 0.19p to 1.03p. An unchanged interim dividend of 1p is being paid.

Etonbrook dip

The absence of proceeds from development properties was largely responsible for Etonbrook Properties' pre-tax profits slumping 80.2 per cent to £300,366 in the six months to end-September. Earnings per share plunged to 4.1p (34.5p) with diluted earnings diving to 4.5p (30.1p). As usual, there is no interim dividend.

Shoprite falls

Shoprite, the discount food retailer, saw its pre-tax profits halved to £1.1 million (£2.25 million) in the year to end-October. Sales rose from £30.9 million to £45 million but operating profits fell and interest charges rose. Earnings per share fell from 16.4p to 8.7p, but the year's dividend has been held at 5.2p.

Newmark loss

Louis Newmark, the precision engineer and watch distributor, cut pre-tax losses from £526,000 to £187,000 in the half year to end-September despite depressed watch sales. The loss per share is 6.3p (11.5p) and there is no interim dividend (same).

Clarke Hooper suffers 52% drop in profits

BY PHILIP PANGALOS

CLARKE Hooper, the marketing services group, suffered a 52.5 per cent slump in first-half profits in continuing poor trading conditions.

The international sales promotion company saw pre-tax profits dive from £1.73 million to £820,000 in the six months to end October, as turnover fell from £27.7 million to £23.7 million.

The United Kingdom, where clients include Guinness, Heinz, PepsiCo and Sony, accounts for only 30 per cent of group operating

profits. About 65 per cent come from America, where the group acts for most of the Japanese car manufacturers through MultiMedia, the Los Angeles sales promotion subsidiary. Other big American customers include McDonald's and Nabisco, Canada, where Laban's is the main customer, accounts for about 5 per cent.

There was an extraordinary debit of £44,000. Earnings per share plunged from 7.1p to 3.8p, but the interim dividend was maintained at 1.7p.

Saville Gordon returns

J SAVILLE Gordon, the property, engineering and securities trading group, has bounced back into the black with pre-tax profits of £1.3 million for the six months to end-October.

In the same period of last year, the company reported a pre-tax loss of £2.4 million after its securities and commodities trading division plunged to an operating loss of £3.4 million suffering from equity portfolio write-downs. By contrast, in the first half of this year the securities division contributed an operating profit of £240,000.

Operating profits from the property division fell slightly to £3 million, but still covered a reduced group interest charge of £2.6 million.

Profits earned by the pipeholding equipment and stockholding division fell from £956,000 to £636,000.

John Saville, chairman, said he was confident that profitability would continue to improve in the second half. The interim dividend was accordingly unchanged at 0.5p.

Air France is to increase flights from City airport

By MARTIN WALLER

AIR France will operate seven return flights a day to Paris from London City airport from March 30, the first European carrier to announce an expansion of services since the airport was granted permission, in September, to extend the runway and bring in bigger aircraft.

Air France currently operates eight daily flights to Paris in a joint venture with Brymon Airways. The new service will be under Air France's own banner, using ATR 42 propeller-driven aircraft built by Aerospatiale, of France.

Brymon has confirmed that it intends to continue with three flights a day. A third carrier, CrossAir, operating in conjunction with Swissair, is expected to announce soon that it will fly Bae 146 jets into London City airport.

Bill Charnock, managing director of the airport, said there was interest from other carriers using Bae 146s and propeller-driven Fokker 50s, and he was confident at least

two others would confirm plans to operate out of London City in time for the summer season, flying to various European capitals.

In September, Michael Heseltine, the environment secretary, approved the runway extension and the use of larger aircraft such as the Bae 146, the Fokker 50 and the ATR 42. The runway extension has now been completed and will be operational in time for the start of the

summer timetables on March 30.

Mr Charnock forecast that the number of passengers using the loss-making airport would grow to the break-even point of 450,000 to 500,000 by 1993 or 1994.

London City is 90 per cent owned by John Mowlem, the building group. Since it was built four years ago, for £36 million, the airport has announced losses totalling £11 million. Airlines currently fly from the airport to Paris, Brussels and Rotterdam, but the key to future viability is the ability to bring in flights from much further afield in Europe using the larger aircraft.

Mr Charnock said: "We are delighted that Air France has chosen London City as a major centre for business travel in Europe. "This confirms our optimism in the future of the airport and is the first of a number of announcements we expect in the coming weeks from airlines offering new or extended routes."



Charnock delighted

Rifkind confirms Teesside is winner

By ROBS THIEMAN

MALCOLM Rifkind, the transport secretary, yesterday confirmed Teesside Holdings as the successful bidder for the assets of the Tees & Hartlepool Port Authority (THPA). However, he failed to quell the controversy surrounding the first privatisation of one of Britain's trust ports.

John Hackney, the head of the unsuccessful management and employee consortium, said he would consult lawyers with a view to seeking a judicial review of Mr Rifkind's decision.

Geoffrey Parker, the chairman of Maritime Transport Services, which bid £22 million more than the £180 million offered for the port by Teesside, said he was "reconsidering" his interest in other trust ports.

Mr Rifkind said he had paid careful attention to representations from the management consortium and MTS and had taken legal advice from counsel before confirming the sale recommendation made by the TPHA board.

Mr Rifkind gave a detailed rebuttal of a series of charges that the board had failed to pay proper heed to its own criteria for assessing the four competing bids for the port assets. However, Mr Parker said Mr Rifkind's position was "very hard to understand." He added: "In the absence of a clear explanation, it makes us question our involvement in further trust port bids."

Mr Hackney said Mr Rifkind's decision was "likely to stymie privatisation moves by any port which had not already embarked on the process. He said: "If this government is returned to power, I think the secret of state will have to use its powers to force the rest of the trust ports into the private sector. Otherwise, they will just stay as they are."

Putting a value on the intangible

By GRAHAM SEARJEANT FINANCIAL EDITOR

INTANGIBLE assets such as brand names and publishing titles can be valued consistently and separately for balance sheet purposes, according to a report drawn up by Arthur Andersen, the accountant, and submitted to the Accounting Standards Board.

The report was commissioned in May 1991 by 11 household-name consumer goods, publishing and pharmaceutical companies, including Grand Metropolitan, Guinness and Cadbury Schweppes: it aims to influence the deliberations of the ASB, which will build up later this year, on new accounting standards for goodwill and intangibles.

Most of the companies already include some valuation for brand names or similar intangibles, usually to protect their balance sheets after taking over companies at prices that include a large goodwill premium over balance sheet worth, which would otherwise have to be

written off. They were anxious to counter a 1989 report by the London Business School, which came out against valuing brands in balance sheets, and a subsequent exposure draft from the former Accounting Standards Committee. This proposed that, in the exceptional cases where intangibles were included, they should normally be written off over 20 years or less.

The Arthur Andersen study says that there are internationally consistent methods for valuing intangibles and that these are widely accepted for tax purposes in America, for licensing agreements and financing.

The accountant accepts that cost is irrelevant and comparable market values are often not available but suggests intangibles should be valued on their economic worth in terms of the discounted present value of future profits or cash flow based on past performance.

David Nash, finance director of Grand Metropolitan, said that recognising the value of intangibles "would be a

step forward to making balance sheets mean something".

Brand names, intellectual property rights such as patents, publishing rights and licences could all often be valued separately from associated tangible assets in this way. Graham Walker, of Arthur Andersen, said there was a presumption that intangible assets existed when takeovers included a high payment for goodwill. The valuation would normally be lower than the goodwill.

The study argues that, unless they have a limited life, as in the case of patents, intangibles should be regularly valued but not depreciated.

Advertising and promotion costs to maintain brand names would be deducted from profits in calculating their value. Ray Hinton, of Arthur Andersen, acknowledged that it would be logical for all working assets and intangible assets to be valued regularly on the same basis. However, the report stops short of recommending any formal accounting treatment.

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Monthly mortgage lending falls 15%

GROSS mortgage lending dropped by 14.8 per cent to £3.2 billion in December and net new mortgage commitments fell sharply to £2.5 billion, down from just over £3 billion in November, according to the Building Societies Association.

Mark Boleat, the association's director general, announced yesterday that the level of gross mortgage lending was similar to the figure for December 1990 and could "largely be explained by seasonal factors", as the Christmas and New Year holiday reduced house buying activity.

The relative weakness of net new commitments and commitments outstanding in December suggest that lending will be subdued in the next few months, he said. "There is some evidence that interest in house purchases has increased but it will be a little time before any such increase shows through in the lending figures."

Building societies recorded a continuing outflow of savings in December for the second month running with net receipts falling by £54

million. In November, with drawings exceeded deposits by £49 million as investors used savings to apply for shares in the recent British Telecom flotation.

This was the first time net receipts had fallen since November 1990, when savers withdrew money for shares in the 12 regional electricity companies.

Mr Boleat said the continuing fall in net receipts in December had been expected. "The pattern of building society savings in December continued to be distorted by the British Telecom flotation at the beginning of this month."

"As expected, cash associated with unsuccessful share applications and the sale of BT shares has been slow to find its way back into society accounts. Also recent evidence suggests that savers are being held back by households' desire to restrain borrowing."

The association is "optimistic" that the figures for January will show a small net inflow of funds. Money coming in from savers topping up their tax exempt special sav-

ings accounts (Tessas) should make an impact. Those who opened accounts when they first became available in January 1990 are allowed to put in up to £1,800 this year.

But the association said: "We are not sure how much Tessa savings will be reflected in the figures because a lot of savings will be transferred from existing accounts. On the whole, the savings picture is weak and people are using their savings to pay off credit cards and reduce other borrowings."

Christmas shoppers appear to have dipped into their building society savings rather than run up debt. Recent government and Bank of England figures confirmed a reluctance to borrow.

Economists say people are worried about unemployment and anxious to pay off previous large debts. Norman Lamont, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, would like to see an upturn in consumer demand to help the economy out of recession. He is also hoping for a revival of the housing market, but the figures from the BSA show little comfort as yet.



Loitering within tent: Eurocamp's managing director, Richard Atkinson (left) and chairman, Tom Neville, said the camping holiday specialist has comfortably met profit forecasts issued when it was floated last year. Pro-forma pre-tax profits for the 12 months to end-October were £8.2 million, against forecasts of £8.02 million and an actual £5.7

million in 1990. Earnings were 21.1p a share, compared with 19.1p, and there is a maiden final dividend of 5.5p, as promised. The shares fell 11p to 327p on profit taking yesterday, but are at a premium to the flotation price of 235p. The company said the Gulf war had an adverse impact on trading in the first quarter last year, when bookings are

normally at a peak. This was offset by a modest recovery in Britain later and strong growth in The Netherlands and Germany. Early booking promotions this year produced "satisfactory" returns, stimulated by the appointment of Eurocamp and a subsidiary, Sunsites, as selected tour operators for Euro Disney in France. **Tempus page 18**

EC wants insurance blueprint

FROM REUTERS IN BRUSSELS

ALL European Community countries should lay down minimum standards for insurance brokers and make sure that any links between them and insurance companies are disclosed, says the European Commission.

In a recommendation to EC governments, it called for action to ensure consumers could take advantage of wider choice of insurance policies once barriers to cross-border trade are abolished in the post-1992 single market.

The Commission asked governments to report by the end of 1994 on what measures they had taken. It said it reserved the right to propose binding EC legislation if its recommendation did not produce results. The Commission has already agreed to allow consumers to buy life insurance from a local insurance broker offered by a company in another EC state.

"The emerging market will give European consumers more choice than ever between competing companies and products. This increases the need for qualified insurance intermediaries," Sir Leon Brihan, the EC commissioner responsible for financial services, said.

Retailers remain wary despite increased sales

By GILLIAN BOWDITCH

JANUARY sales have proved to be slightly stronger than retailers had expected, with turnover up on last year, but there is still no sign of a general upturn. Retailers say that the start of the Gulf War in January last year made the 1990 winter sale one of the worst ever.

Geoffrey Maitland Smith, chairman of Sear's, which includes Selfridges, Debenhams, and Warehouse, said he believed retailers were experiencing sales in January 4 per cent to 5 per cent up on last year, but he added that trading was abysmal in January of last year.

He said: "For the first fortnight of the Gulf War, people stayed at home and watched the reports coming in from the Gulf. No-one was buying anything. This January, footwear and clothing are showing signs of picking up, but on the whole, customers are still buying what they need rather than what they want."

Mr Maitland Smith believes consumer confidence is unlikely to recover before the election, when consumers will be more certain about how much they will have to spend for the rest of the year.

Richard Dixon, spokesman for Storehouse, which includes Mothercare, BHS, Habitat, Blazer and Richards, said the first few days of the sale had been extremely strong and overall takings

were well up on last year. Sales this January are roughly in line with January 1989, when Storehouse benefited from a good BHS performance. He said: "Trading has been stronger since the beginning of October. We do not expect a general upturn before the Budget although womenswear is showing a slightly firmer trend."

Andrew Higginson, finance director of Laura Ashley, said: "The whole Christmas and new year period was better than we expected. We held out for full margin before the sale and then during the sale we sold the bulk of goods at the first discount price. Although turnover for the group was down overall, margins were the same or slightly ahead of last year."

John Lewis, which reports its sales figures weekly, said Christmas was not a vintage one for the department stores. Sales peaked at a record £42 million but that was below the group's estimate. Waitrose, the group's supermarket chain, had a better Christmas with sales 10 per cent up on last Christmas and well ahead of estimates.

After a strong start to the January sales, with sales significantly ahead of last year, trading last week was thin at the group's department stores.

Nigel Whitaker, chairman of the Confederation of British Industry Distributive Trades Survey, said the level of optimism among retailers depended on when they were surveyed. In the week beginning December 13, retailers, depressed by the poor start to Christmas, said they expected January to be worse. By Christmas week, when sales were strong, they felt more positive about prospects for the new year.

Overall, the retailers surveyed by the CBI expect January sales volumes to show the first fall after five months of modest improvement.



Maitland Smith: sales up

Germans dampen UK rate hopes

By COLIN NARBROUGH, ECONOMICS CORRESPONDENT

A PICK-UP in German money supply, combined with a forecast from a Bundesbank board member that German inflation shows no signs of early slowing, dampened speculation that Norman Lamont, the Chancellor, will cut British rates in the Budget.

The mark strengthened sharply after the Bundesbank figures and the speech from Oskar Lüssing, its board member, pushing the dollar back below DM1.60. The pound retreated to DM2.8681, down well over a quarter pence. A survey showing a fresh dip in American consumer confidence depressed the dollar further.

Bundesbank figures showed Germany's broad money supply measure, M3, growing at an annualised 5.7 per cent in December, up from 5.1 per cent in November. The annual rate for the fourth quarter was 5.2 per

cent, which overshoot the target growth range of 3 to 5 per cent. The Bundesbank played down the overshoot, underlining that it was only a "minimal" 0.2 per cent outside the range. For this year, it has been set at 3.5 to 5.5 per cent. Herr Lüssing noted that since the middle of last year M3 had grown at an annual 8 per cent, accelerating to 9.5 per cent in the last three months, mainly reflecting higher lending. He gave warning that the "hardening of the inflation mentality endangers economic growth and with it the opportunity for a rise in real earnings."

Carlos Solchaga, the Spanish economy minister, ruled out any early move to put the peseta in the narrow, 2.25 fluctuation bands of the European exchange-rate mechanism. He said Spain would not cut interest rates while its inflation was relatively high.

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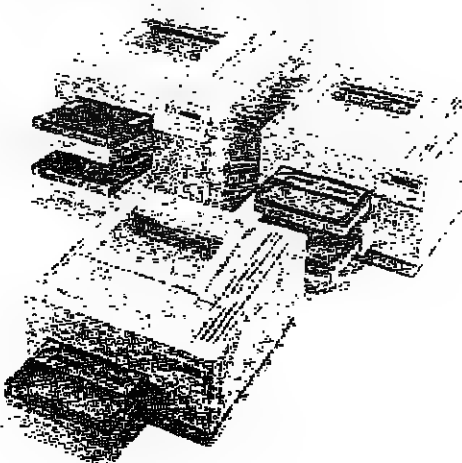
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WORLD MARKETS

Disney helps Dow to move higher

RECENT ISSUES

BTR Warrants 1995/96	69	+1	Mutunus Warrants	6	..
Bailie Gifford Japan Wt	108	+3	River & Merc Tst Inc 12cp	103	..
Bristol Water Note-Voting 1	425	..	-do- Stodd Prf 12cp	118 1/2	+1
British Telecom New 135	119	+2	Seaford Resources (60)	54	..
Burn Stewart Dis 10p (140)	147	..	Simpsons of Cornhill 5p (50)	30	..
Bute Minnie Warrants	7	..	Willis Group Warrants	41 1/2	..

63 ... RIGHT

Euromoney SA 1991 Wts	293	+10	Airbreak Leisure 5p N/P (43)	13½	+2
Floating Japanese Warrants	30	+2	BM Group 10p N/P (330)	5½	..
Hong Kong Zero Div Pl	25½	..	Beales Hunter 20p N/P (230)	13	..
Latin Amer Inc & Ap (10%)	£10½	..	Hi-Tec Sports N/P (150)	24	...
Lower (R) Warrants	3	...	Whitson N/P (185)	71	...

MAJOR CHANGES			
RISES:			
Guinness	543n (+10n)	Assoc Nursing	148n (+42n)

540p (+10p) Broken Hill
584p (+10p) Bullough
482p (+13p)

Elec Data Process	362p (+130)	Capita Group	239p (+10p)
Sage Group	384p (+10p)	Fisons	287p (+20p)
Sieba	332p (+14p)	IMI	369p (+20p)
Smithkline	589p (+11p)	FALLS:	253p (+10p)
THORN EMI	923p (+15p)	Body Shop	348p (-14p)
	825p (+10p)	ANT	

433p (+9p) BET Ord

Northern Foods 578p (+20p) Closing Prices ..Page 21

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Steps to a truer and fairer view

Nigel Rudd, the accountant who chairs Williams Holdings, could tell any other company chairman who cares to listen that accounting is not what it was. Mr Rudd disagreed with an accounting standard that said exceptional profits must be included in pre-tax profits and formal earnings calculations, even though that would usually have benefited Williams profits. So, with full disclosure, Williams failed to use it. Yesterday, the review panel that enforces standards under the new regime of the Financial Reporting Council told the world Mr Rudd was wrong. Williams shares initially fell by 6 per cent.

The days of almost infinite choice are over and accounting standards are to be obeyed. No wonder the likes of Reed International and Ranks Hovis McDougall, whose balance sheets depend for respectability on acquired brand names, are anxious to influence deliberations of the Accounting Standards Board on new rules for valuing goodwill and other intangibles in advance. At Grand Metropolitan, for instance, the balance sheet value of brands bought since 1985 accounts for £2.3 billion of shareholders' funds of £3.4 billion and gearing would look horrendous without them.

In David Tweedie, the ASB chairman, finance directors have an ally in the search for more meaningful balance sheets, but the content of a new standard is no foregone conclusion. Only accounting diehards could deny that the name Guinness, for instance, has enormous intrinsic value as demonstrated by licensing agreements. But how far can this principle be stretched before it breaks? What might be the intangible balance sheet worth of a firm of money brokers or advertising agents, most of whose goodwill and expertise could eventually walk out of the door? Arthur Andersen has demonstrated that consistent measures of valuing intangibles are available, even though subjectivity remains. Before the battle for brand names is won, it will be necessary to devise a standard that can apply across the whole spectrum of acquired goodwill without collapsing under its own absurdity.

Hanson recants

To judge by the self-serving guff that blunders many an annual report, the hardest thing in the world for most captains of industry to admit is that they were wrong. Lord Hanson's admirers would expect something better. It was apparent long ago that the foray into ICI was misguided and it was a satisfactory end to the episode that Lord Hanson frankly admitted as much.

For Lords Hanson and White, two men who have scarcely put a foot wrong in building up one of Britain's most successful post-war businesses, the ICI affair was completely out of character, both in conception of the strategy and the likely public reaction to it.

Why they might have thought that ICI's board would see any business merit in a link with Hanson last year, when a similar secret approach made a year earlier was firmly rebuffed, remains a mystery. Why they should be surprised that ICI reacted as if a hostile takeover was in the offing when Hanson refused, until yesterday, to deny the possibility publicly is also hard to answer.

Having admitted their error, Lords Hanson and White will hopefully return to what they do best, with splendidly timed and sensible moves such as the Beazer takeover and maybe, if the market is reading the real leaves correctly, an attempt to bring the temporarily distracted Allied Lyons under its wing.

Takeover clouds gather down the route for BAe

Problems of leadership, strategy and recession are combining to make British Aerospace vulnerable to attack. William Kay reports

Last week's crash of the Airbus A320 airliner in France's Vosges mountains was very nearly the last straw for Sir Graham Day, the normally unflappable but strictly stopgap chairman of British Aerospace, the civil and military aircraft manufacturer and owner of the Rover car business. Only the previous day, Sir Graham had had to confirm that Dudley Eustace, BAe's finance director, was leaving "by mutual agreement" after the forthcoming annual meeting.

The day before that, the weekend press had been full of the revelation that the company was facing an £80 million indemnity to make up for the fall in market value of properties that BAe injected into a joint venture with Asda, the supermarket chain.

These bad-news items followed a corporate explosion last September when BAe ushered in word of a 41 per cent fall in half-year profits with a breathtaking £430 million rights issue. That outbreak of foot-in-mouth disease cost Professor Sir Roland Smith his chairmanship and accelerated the quiet departure of institutions from the share register. Of those remaining, the Prudential has halved its stake to just over 2 per cent, worth £25 million.

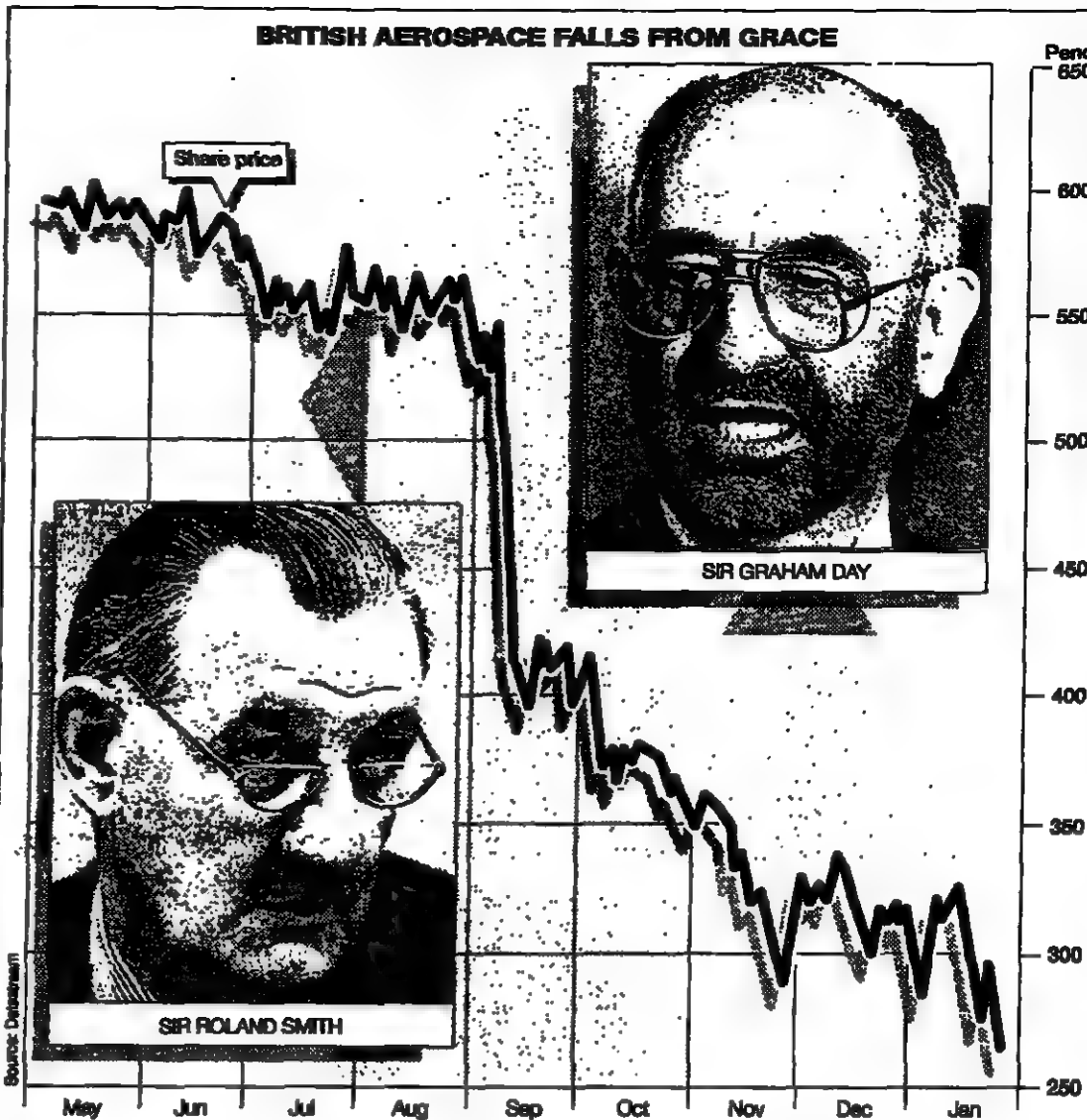
Shareholder loyalty will be tested again next month, when Sir Graham is expected to reveal a pre-tax loss of £85 million, due to exceptional reorganisation and redundancy costs of £250 million. That will force the board to debate whether they can hold the dividend. The likely impact on the share price, still hovering around its 1991-2 low, may spark an opportunistic takeover bid.

The timing, coupled with BAe's roles as a leading supplier to the defence ministry, Britain's biggest manufacturing exporter and its only remaining large-scale car producer, could panic the government into sealing the company's fate before it blows up into a general election issue. BAe employs more than 125,000 people, with heavy concentrations in Watford, Lancashire; Cowley, in Oxford; and Chester.

As the government still holds a "golden share" capable of blocking any unwanted foreign takeover, the favourite rescuer is GEC. Last year Lord Weinstock, GEC's managing director and guiding light, held lengthy discussions with Sir Roland. The talks came to an end only in September, when BAe's financial problems became too much even for the wily professor to disguise. But insiders recognised at the time that that was not the end of the story. A Weinstock adviser was memorably quoted as saying of his master: "He is spinning his web. He is sitting in the middle of it and waiting."

The time to strike may come soon. Meanwhile the BAe share price is being dragged down by a series of worries:

- **Management.** Although Sir Graham said it could take a year to find a suitable long-term replacement for Sir Roland, investors are becoming uneasy that no progress appears to have been made after three months. Sir Graham has taken temporary leave of absence from the boards of Laird Group, MAI and Thorn EMI, but he is still chairman of Cadbury Schweppes and PowerGen. Institutions believe BAe's problems deserve the full-time attention of a heavyweight chairman.
- **However,** those with the pedigree also have the nous to realise that this is a bad time to step in. And when someone does, he will want to throw all the bad news into his first set of results. That in itself is deterring potential investors.
- **Then there is** Richard Evans, the chief executive. Critics dismiss him as little more than a salesman, and whisper that a new chairman would demand his head on a silver. It is notable that Evans has been bolstered by George Simpson, as deputy chief executive, who is credited with transforming Rover.
- **Contracts.** Mr Evans's survival may depend on his ability to talk the Saudis into extending the Al Yamamah arms contract from £2 billion a



year to possibly £3 billion. BAe's supporters point out that the contract will continue, come what may. The current negotiations are about the extra £1 billion and in what mixture of cash and oil the bill will be paid.

The Al Yamamah contract is bound up in the intricacies of Arab bargaining; it also serves to obscure the huge shift in BAe's defence revenue from Nato to the Middle East and Far East — neither of which is quite such a reliable payer.

Civil aircraft orders have been hit by the Gulf war and the recession. In that context, the French A320 crash did nothing to help sales of the airliner, which had already fallen from 404 to 101 last year. The 87 deaths in that crash follow the 92 who died in an Indian A320 nearly two years ago. Although pilot error caused that disaster and may be at the root of the French crash, there have been persistent criticisms of the Airbus's computer systems. A dangerous credibility gap is opening up.

While the market for corporate jets, such as BAe's 125, has been depressed, sales to commuter airlines of the BAe 146, the ATP and the Jetstream, the group's own products, have been even worse. The future may lie in joint deals like the

one being negotiated with Hindustan Aeronautics of Bangalore.

□ **Strategy.** Where does BAe go from here? As they make "big ticket" items, the company's main aircraft and car divisions will be among the last sectors to recover from recession. The Asda imbroglio illustrates the troubles of the property sector. Mr Eustace's departure raises fears of another cash-raising exercise.

Not surprisingly, "a shambles" was one of the milder phrases used by fund managers to describe BAe's present plight. They are not happy. Much hangs on Sir Graham's ability to clear the decks for his successor, Warburg Securities echoes the views of Hoare Govett and Kleinwort Benson. BAe's joint brokers, that 1992 will see a return to profits of about £200 million pre-tax. All departments are being tightened up, stocks reduced, and the rights issue will cut interest charges.

That should be enough to warrant maintaining the dividend. If not, the institutions may lumber into action: as it is, we can take it that BAe will make intensive efforts to woo them with presentations after the 1991 results are unveiled.

Nevertheless, it is hard to banish the suspicion that this is too good an opportunity for as seasoned a Whitehall campaigner as Lord Weinstock to miss.

A long wait for unitary EC trade mark

At the end of this year, the European Community will start a single market in goods and services. That cries out for a single Community-wide system for the protection of trade marks on those goods and services. Work started on proposals for a single European Trade Mark in 1964 but the prospect of realising this seems almost as far away as ever.

A directive to harmonise member states' national trade mark laws was passed in 1988 and must be implemented by each state by the end of 1992. However, harmonisation is an imperfect instrument and can never create a single trade mark having effect throughout the Community.

A draft regulation to establish just such a unitary trade mark under Article 235 of the Treaty of Rome was first published in 1980. Member states are at last understood to be not far from agreement on its final form. After 12 years, however, it still seems a long way from being adopted by the Council of Ministers.

Member states are deadlocked on the political issues of where a Community Trade Mark office should be and what language it should use. The questions have appeared from time to time on agendas of ministerial meetings, but not high on them, and ministers seem reluctant even to try to reach any conclusion.

If we could place the office where it would best serve those who would use it, London would be the right choice. Be that as it may, what is especially important is the need to provide, somewhere, for those who do business in the community, the protection of a single trade mark valid throughout.

Unless this happens soon, there is likely to be competition for the growth of international trade mark registration under the Madrid Arrangement. That system, established a century ago, is already used by 30 countries, including eight EC member states, though not Britain or America. It enables businesses in those countries to obtain trade mark registrations in many of the others with one application.

In 1989, the four remaining EC states signed a protocol to the Madrid Arrangement. When they have ratified it — as the British government promises to do when the parliamentary timetable permits — firms can use the system to obtain national protection in all EC member states, lessening the demand for a single Community system if one eventually becomes available.

Yet a bundle of national registrations is no substitute for the unitary Community Trade Mark. It is essential that the opportunity to establish that is taken now, before it is lost altogether. During the forthcoming British presidency of the Community, the government must do everything possible to ensure that the questions of language and location of the office are speedily resolved, so that the Community Trade Mark can at last become a reality.

CHRISTOPHER MORCOM, QC
The author is a practising barrister.

THE TIMES CITY DIARY

Expansive mind of Frame

SIR Alistair Frame, cigar-chomping chairman of Wellcome, and chairman-in-waiting of British Steel, has added yet another title to his name. However, it is not one that is likely to start share prices fluctuating. Sir Alistair, who takes on a part-time role at British Steel when Sir Robert Scholey retires in July, has taken on the chairmanship of an organisation in London for expatriates and investors. His first official duty was to host a dinner at the Savoy on Monday evening for Douglas Hurd, the globe-trotting foreign secretary, who used the occasion to reaffirm Britain's support for South Africa. "A thousand new jobs are needed a day," he told the 300 guests. "Only a South African economy beginning to move fast now can provide resources to meet these expectations." Perhaps Sir Alistair, past chairman of RTZ, the international mining and minerals group, has some iron-ore contracts in mind.

TIMELY reminder to clients in a framed notice in a City of London firm of solicitors: "Not catering to a rich uncle could cost you an arm and a leg."

Atkinson's ascent
RICHARD Atkinson liked the product so much he bought the company that made it. Well, not quite, but few executives can match Atkinson's rise through the ranks. Atkinson, managing director of Eurocamp, the self-drive holiday company,



"When did you first notice this sharp loss of business confidence?"

joined as a courier in 1975, straight out of university, and went on to participate in the management buyout of the company from Next for £32 million in 1988. Last year, he brought the company to the stock market, when it was valued at £55 million. "I was never promoted — the company just grew underneath me," says Atkinson, who, announcing the company's financial results yesterday, was quick off the mark when asked to find a tent in which to pose for a photograph. He borrowed one from a nearby branch of Blacks Leisure.

Timely delay
BRITISH Rail may find itself under even greater pressure to compensate passengers who face delays, after a timely incident this week. Brian Hilton, one of the key drafters of the Financial Services Act and head of the unit that is working on the citizen's charter, including plans for BR compensation, arrived at Charing Cross on Monday evening after a tiring day relaunching the charter, only

to discover his train had been cancelled. Unperturbed, he caught one bound for Tonbridge from where he could travel on to his home in Tunbridge Wells, Kent. However, with Tonbridge in sight, the train stopped for 20 minutes, giving Hilton plenty of time to plot his revenge...

THE general manager of the Institute of London Underwriters, a body that represents marine underwriters and has an annual report full of photographs of half-submerged or burnt-out ships — is a Mr Funnell. The general secretary is a Mr De'Ath.

Alphabet and soup
ELECTRA, the venture capital house that is backing the buyout of Mirror Group Newspapers, has come up with an imaginative way of beating the post-Christmas blues. It is to host a series of dinners for luminaries from industry and the City at its offices in Kingsway, London, with guests invited according to the first letter of their surname. The subjects for discussion are to be chosen in alphabetical order. So who better to discuss "A" is for Advertising, the first topic, than Robert Louis-Dreyfus, chief executive of Saatchi & Saatchi, and "B" is for Banking, than Sir David Walker, eloquent chairman of the Securities and Investments Board. Electra intends to continue its "Alpha-Beta" dinners for the next 24 months, right through to the end of the alphabet. All together now: "Z" is for...

JON ASHWORTH

Index-linked gilts are not the way

From Mr H.R. Wynne-Griffith

Sir, Dryden Gilling-Smith tries to persuade us (Friday January 24) that a pension fund invested in index-linked gilts is the only way for employers to ensure that pensions for employees maintain their purchasing power whilst they are in payment. Over the last ten years, pension funds have produced returns substantially in excess of the rate of inflation because they

chose not to invest in index-linked gilts. Had they been so invested then, the surpluses which have been applied to enhance and improve and protect pensions, would not have arisen. Moreover, it is incautious to follow the policy suggested by Mr Gilling-Smith as it requires an investment commitment not only as regards the existing fund, but also as regards future contributions. If those contributions cannot be invested in an appropriate manner to match the corresponding liabilities because the price of index-linked gilts moves wrongly or, because there is an insufficient supply of adequately dated ones then, the commitment of the existing funds to such an investment policy would have been of no avail and would have to be undone.

Index-linked might well have their place in providing a medium of investment for insurance companies who wish to offer individual annuities of this type but, their performance is so poor that they are unattractive as a substantial investment for conventional pension funds.

If this were not the case then the clamour would be for such gilts would be so great that the Treasury would be seduced into offering yet

more. As a medium of funding government debt, they transfer a substantial burden onto the shoulders of future generations. The government is already burdening those generations with enough debt in state pension promises. They should not be tempted to increase that burden.

The answer is for the government to get rid of inflation and to discourage attitudes of surrender to it as proposed by Mr Gilling-Smith.

Yours faithfully
H.R. WYNNE-GRIFFITH
11 Tufton Street, SW1

From Mr G.F.N. Knox
Sir, The article (January 24) on index-linked gilts was interesting but misleading. An investment in 2½ per cent of 2020 which was the longest dated index-linked stock available in 1986 would have only shown appreciation of 28 per cent or far less than the 41 per cent of the retail price index.

The main reason for the better performance of the index-linked index is that short dated stocks have been much better because when they have less than say five years to run they are the only low coupon capital appreciation stocks available and there is consequently a huge extra demand. Gilt-edged indices are useless over a long period because of the different rates of appreciation to redemption. From now on index-linked may be a good investment but this is at least partly because they have been so poor in the past.

Yours faithfully,
G.F.N. KNOX,
Maltings Chase,
Nayland,
Colchester, Essex.

Deprived of banking details

From Mr A. Fisher

Sir, Mr Rol's letter (January 22) on bank charges highlights the inadequacy of those terms two lines labelled INTEREST and CHARGES on each quarter's statement, informing the customer of major debit charges, often running into many hundreds of pounds or more.

Banks should supply itemised invoices, just like restaurants, hotels or British Telecom. For each item of service, the invoice should show the numbers of cheques, standing orders, direct debits, deposits and arrangement fees, multiplied by their unit charge; and similarly for interest charges, the number of days overdrawn at an average balance, multiplied by the daily interest rate (and APR equivalent), for each period that interest rates remained the same.

Prices give out important signals to suppliers and customers alike, so that each can adjust their behaviour to maximum advantage. Even the citizens of Yeltsin's Russia are now discovering the raw power of market prices.

How astonishing that British banks still fail to provide itemised invoices, thus depriving their customers of the invigorating effects of detailed price information!

Yours sincerely,
ADRIAN FISHER,
Chief Executive,
Minotaur Maze Designs,
7 Holly Bush Lane,
Harpden,
Hertfordshire.

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Exchange index compared with 1985 was up at 90.8 (day's range 90.7-90.8).

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No.	Company	Group	Share Price
1	Bentley & Co	Food	1.10
2	St. James's Place	Finance	1.10
3	St. James's Place	Finance	1.10
4	Woolley	Industrial	1.10
5	First Nat. Bank	Bank	1.10
6	Cable & Wireless	Telecom	1.10
7	Compton	Telecom	1.10
8	Compton	Telecom	1.10
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41	Compton	Telecom	1.10
42	Compton	Telecom	1.10
43	Compton	Telecom	1.10
44	Compton	Telecom	1.10

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The £2,000 Portfolio Platinum prize was won yesterday by Mr Richard Budworth, of London W2.

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1991/92	High	Low	Company	Price	Net	Vol	P/E
1	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
2	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
3	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
4	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
5	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
6	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
7	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
8	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
9	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
10	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
11	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
12	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
13	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
14	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
15	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
16	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
17	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
18	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
19	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
20	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
21	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
22	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
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24	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
25	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
26	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
27	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
28	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
29	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
30	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
31	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
32	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
33	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
34	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
35	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
36	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
37	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
38	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
39	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
40	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
41	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
42	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
43	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
44	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10

BANKS, DISCOUNT, HP

1991/92	High	Low	Company	Price	Net	Vol	P/E
1	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
2	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
3	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
4	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
5	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
6	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
7	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
8	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
9	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
10	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
11	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
12	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
13	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
14	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
15	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
16	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
17	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
18	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
19	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
20	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
21	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
22	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
23	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
24	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
25	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
26	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
27	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
28	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
29	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
30	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
31	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
32	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
33	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
34	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
35	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
36	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
37	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
38	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
39	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
40	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
41	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
42	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
43	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
44	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10

BUILDING, ROADS

1991/92	High	Low	Company	Price	Net	Vol	P/E
1	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
2	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
3	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
4	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
5	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
6	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
7	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
8	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
9	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
10	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
11	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
12	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
13	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
14	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
15	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
16	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
17	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
18	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
19	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
20	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
21	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
22	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
23	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
24	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
25	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
26	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
27	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
28	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
29	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
30	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
31	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
32	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
33	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
34	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
35	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
36	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
37	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
38	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
39	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
40	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
41	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
42	1.10	1.10	Barclays Bank	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10

Rafferty is putting his past behind him

Ronan Rafferty launches his European season in the Asian Classic in Bangkok tomorrow with a tournament victory to his name already this year and confident that the bizarre events of 1991 are behind him.

Rafferty, without a win for 16 months, captured the Palm Meadows Cup in Australia with a final round of 65 ten days ago. He earned £105,000 — the biggest cheque of his career — although the success meant more to him than the financial gain, because it should persuade the golfing public that he is back on track.

When Rafferty rose to the top of the Volvo Order of Merit in 1989, it seemed that he was on the threshold of becoming the next standard-bearer for British golf. The Irishman possessed a well-oiled swing and a hint of arrogance that all champions require.

Last year, his form deteriorated as he was overtaken by personal problems, which culminated in an episode that embarrassed the PGA European Tour, and also suffered illness and injury. In June, he walked out of the US Open after nine holes of the second round without offering an explanation, for which he was fined £5,000.

"My own verdict on that is misadventure," Rafferty said. "I was in a predicament because of the health of my wife, Clare, who was expecting a baby. Looking back, if I had stuck my head in a tent and said 'Look, I'm going' then nobody would have batted an eyelid. Because I didn't, then all hell broke out. It was personally a very good learning experience, and if the worst thing I do in my career is make an elementary error like that, then I'll be happy to live with it. The Tour did what they saw fit. I was fined and nothing more has been said. I paid the penalty for making a wrong decision and I'm happy to live with that."

Rafferty, however, feels the low point of 1991 was in the

Ronan Rafferty is ready to re-establish himself as a potential major champion and standard-bearer for British golf after spending a year in the doldrums.

Mitchell Platts reports

Open Championship, when he stood on the first tee for the opening round then once again turned to his apologists. "I couldn't take the club back," he said.

The problem was a torn muscle in his left shoulder. Rafferty had resorted to having a cortisone injection, which he now regrets, and he requested another at Royal Birkdale. "But the doctor basically said 'What's the point?', and rightly so," he said.

"I had practised on the range and I still thought I would give it a go. I was applauded on to the first tee and then I realised I couldn't do it. If I could have played one-handed, I would have done. It came as a shock the next day to be told that I could forget about playing for a few weeks."

I completed a disruptive two months in his career. In May, he withdrew from the Volvo PGA Championship following a severe attack of gastro-enteritis that caused him to lose 14lbs in 24 hours. "It was a tough time and, after the US Open episode, some rather vicious things were said about me. I was made out to be a nasty person. I wouldn't like to think that is the case. There are times when you don't feel like communicating. To some people, it might seem I'm rude at times, but I don't mean to be."

"The truth is that I am very critical of my own style of play. If I'm not getting 100 per cent out of my game, but I am trying 100 per cent, then that is okay. It matters to me that, even if I do shoot a 75, I can walk off the course and say I tried."

Rafferty is his own man. He considers himself something of a wine buff. If, like good wine, he has matured, then that will be good for him and good for the European game. He has much to offer, having only recently celebrated his 28th birthday, with 12 professional wins already. Nick Faldo had won the same number at that age.

"I obviously want to play as well as I can, and there is nothing like winning," he said. "But it's not life or death if I win or, for that matter, if I make the Ryder Cup team. Of course we all want to win one of the four major championships, but the margin between success and failure is very slim."

"Last July, I had dinner with Ian Baker-Finch on the Monday night. We ate fish and chips together on Tuesday night. I had dinner with him again on Wednesday night. We practised together, we spoke about the Championship together. Four days later, he was Open champion and I hadn't got to hit a shot. That's how it can go. But Ian is a good friend, so I was as delighted for him as he was for me when I was No. 1 in Europe in 1989."

"But I had to learn to cope with being No. 1 and it was not always easy for me. It is a vicious circle. When you are grinding your way up, the stairs seem far apart, but as you get higher and closer and it gets easier and easier. Then, when you go on a downward spiral, the stairs become steeper and steeper. You can actually never see yourself playing well again. But I've come out of that downward spiral and I'm looking forward to the year ahead."



Eyes on the future: Rafferty plans to return to the upper reaches of the Volvo Order of Merit in 1992

Senior rugby union clubs recommend changes to move the championship towards a home-and-away format

Brewery injects cash at Richmond

RICHMOND, once one of England's elite but now languishing in the third division of the Courage Clubs Championship, announced yesterday a three-year sponsorship which reflects the upbeat mood at the Athletic Ground (David Hands writes).

The agreement, worth £85,000, is with Castle Beer, a product of South African Breweries. Richmond, who plan to tour South Africa in August 1993, believe they are the first English side to receive sponsorship from the republic.

There is a long-standing playing connection between Richmond and South Africa. The club is affiliated with Villagers, the famous Cape Town club, and Durban Collegians, and believes the deal

merely anticipates the re-integration of South Africa into world rugby.

"A club such as ours seeks a higher profile and to do that you need cash," Tony Hallett, the Richmond chairman, said. "We are delighted to have made this connection and we hope to see the South African national side at Twickenham in the early part of next season."

By that time, Richmond hope to have achieved promotion to the second division after what Hallett describes as a season of re-grouping. They stand alongside Elyde and Exeter at the top of the third division and the value of such a sponsorship will leave them in a position to enhance their facilities and become a more attractive option for players in the capital.

Kevin Borovich, the former New Zealand prop who captains Richmond, is optimistic about the prospect of promotion. Borovich is with the club for two seasons, and may stay longer, and, having spent an initial period tightening the nuts and bolts of Richmond's forward play, he sees the next league match, against Clifton on February 29, as the important hurdle. □ David Egerton, the former England No. 8, plays his first senior game of the season for Bath at Coventry on Saturday. Egerton has recovered from a shoulder injury and is joined in the side by Jonathan Callard, who is fit once more after damaging a knee during the divisional championship in October.

Ten-club divisions suggested

By DAVID HANDS
RUGBY CORRESPONDENT

THE Senior Clubs Association (SCA) executive committee has recommended the acceptance of ten-club national divisions in the Courage Clubs Championship, as a preliminary to the home-and-away championship programme proposed for 1993-4.

Their decision, taken last week, is particularly apposite now that bad weather has affected the cup and league programme. The SCA agreed initially that they should urge a home-and-away programme with 13-club divisions, which was always going to leave virtually no room for manoeuvre in the structured season of the Rugby Football Union (RFU).

At their last meeting, the SCA committee considered arguments put forward by the RFU for ten, as opposed to

13, clubs. Broadly speaking, those arguments found favour — indeed several first-division clubs have already favoured smaller divisions — and a recommendation has now been circulated to member clubs, asking for replies by Tuesday, two days before the next meeting of the RFU competitions sub-committee.

There can be little doubt that last weekend's postponement of seven out of eight Pilkington Cup matches focused attention on how easily the season may be thrown out of gear by bad weather. There has been informal discussion in Wales, too, as to whether they are right to be preparing next season to increase the Heineken League from ten to 12-club divisions, and though no official proposal has been debated by the league management committee, it appears that the arguments (mainly financial) for

bigger divisions may come under fire.

The most radical suggestion for the Courage championship has been for a first division of eight clubs, but ten seems more likely to win general acceptance. That would leave sufficient weekends for international, divisional and cup rugby, as well as incoming tours — but only just.

The RFU competitions sub-committee is also pondering an appeal by Abbey for reinstatement to the Berkshire Cup, whose quarter-finals are due on Sunday. Abbey were beaten 13-6 by Maidenhead in the last round, only for Maidenhead to be disqualified by Berkshire for having fielded an ineligible player, Charlie Coldough.

The debate arises because, according to the county's cup regulations, Coldough, an Australian who scored nine of his side's points in the cup tie, was eligible. However, since

this was also a qualifying match for the Pilkington Cup, national knock-out competition regulations apply, under which Coldough was two weeks short of the appropriate eligibility period.

Maidenhead appealed to the RFU, which is entitled to exercise discretion in qualifying matches for the national competition, and John Jeavons-Fellows, chairman of the competitions sub-committee, said: "The county cup is a Pilkington qualifier, but it's first and foremost a county tournament and they weren't in breach of their own regulations."

"We thought the decision to disqualify was over-harsh so they are back in." He rejected any comparison with the situation which arose in November when Bath had a league point deducted for fielding an ineligible player in a match against London Irish.

Counties plan for a revival

By MICHAEL AUSTIN

THE 27 constituent bodies forming the ADT County Championship are pressing the Rugby Football Union (RFU) to revive the competition which has declined in importance since the introduction of league, cup and divisional matches.

Representatives from 22 counties met at the Barkers' Butts club, near Coventry, to formulate a confidential plan to be put to the RFU, and the prime movers in attempting to upgrade the competition included Gloucestershire, Lancashire, Middlesex and Warwickshire.

Jim Bambrick, secretary of Warwickshire and the newly-formed English Counties Association, said yesterday: "I do not want to divulge what was said at our meeting, but we discussed the county championship and many other aspects of the game. The response was encouraging and we shall be writing to Dudley Wood, As secretary of the RFU, he should be the first to know of our conclusions. They have a meeting at Twickenham on Friday and we hope to have some input."

Some county representatives believe that the present structure of the English game has been dictated by leading clubs. But Bambrick contends: "The counties have much to offer. They provide the people who run the game from schools level upwards and make a tremendous contribution."

CYCLING S Africans return to Milk Race

By PETER BRIAN

SOUTH African riders return to Britain this year for the first time since 1960 as one of the 18 national teams competing in the 1,150-mile Milk Race. Their entry of a six-man amateur team was confirmed yesterday.

Ian Emmerson, president of the British Cycling Federation, who spent three weeks in South Africa last autumn, described the country's racing as "vibrant" after seeing their riders compete against British, German and Italian squads in the Rapport Tour. Algeria is also among the 11 to have accepted and will be the first Arab nation to compete in the race, which starts from Land's End on May 24 and finishes in Lincoln on June 6. Algeria won the road race and team time-trial events in the all-African Games last year.

Olympic year has encouraged a quality entry although four places are being kept for professional teams. The final line-up will also include Australia and New Zealand.

There will be two British teams, which include four riders based in France — Simon Hempsall, Ian Gilles, Matthew Stephens and David Cook.

Tricky decision for All Black centre

By PETER BILLS

RUGBY may lose the services of their New Zealand centre, Walter Little, aged 22, after he has played only one senior match for them. Little, the North Harbour centre, may be forced to return home early next month because of the pre-season training requirements of the new All Black coaching regime.

Little, who joined Rugby immediately after the World Cup, had planned to stay until near the end of March and play in four league

games. Now, unless he can gain special dispensation, he will have to leave after the home match against Bath on Saturday week.

The club captain, Steve Brain, said that the club had invested much time and effort in recruiting the player and were trying to persuade him to keep to his original plans.

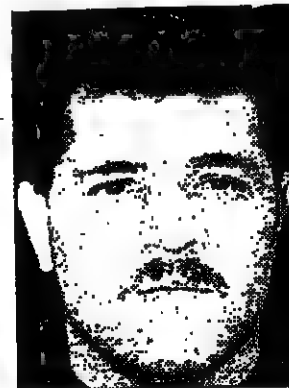
"We are talking earnestly to Walter about this and hope to hear something positive quite soon," Brain said.

"We obviously hope he can delay his return. But the change of coaching regime in

New Zealand has made it difficult."

Rugby concede that they have been angered and frustrated that one of the world's outstanding centres has been kicking his heels since the start of November under the 12-week qualification rule.

"We regard it as quite out of order that the World Cup players who stayed on were not able to qualify until after the World Cup. They were in the country before the end of September yet we were told that kind of residence did not count," Brain said.



Little: under pressure

Time to review all aspects of the funding of sport

THE parliamentary debate on a national lottery provided a welcome opportunity to MPs to discuss the financing of sport. Unfortunately, such discussion has tended to focus solely on the lottery itself and has not widened to encompass the whole structure of sports funding. It is time that changed.

For while the possibility of a lottery, in its right form and context, is a measure which could do great things to aid British sport, it is vital that if it is introduced, it fits in with existing aspects of funding and employment within the industries which it is designed to help. Sport has suffered since

By TOM PENDRY
Chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party sports committee

1979 because isolated, and often contradictory, measures have been applied like sticking plaster over the financial wounds inflicted on it through government neglect. That is why, in its Charter for Sport, Labour has promised to set up a major review of all aspects of sports finance — of which the possibility of a lottery will form a crucial part — to

sort out the mess in which sports funding is now to be found.

The inability of the sports minister, Robert Atkins, to secure the resources to make his proposals credible has created chaos. For example, in a recent parliamentary answer, Atkins admitted that in proposing to establish a new United Kingdom Sports Commission and English Sports Council — each with separate offices and staff — he has failed to secure a single penny extra to fund them. Nor had he any idea of the size or location of offices that would be required. Thus the shambles continues.

Of course, the fault does not lie solely with the minister. I have in the past also criticised the football pools companies, which might be affected by a lottery, for the way in which they have operated to stifle debate on funding for sport. In particular, the Football Trust, which has achieved many good things in football, has I believe sometimes failed to act in as flexible a fashion as is needed to meet the changing needs of the modern game.

For example, the Trust opposed my proposal for a Football Levy Board, even though it was one of the main proposals of Lord

Rothschild's Royal Commission on Gambling in 1977. Nevertheless, I still believe that some form of levy, combined with the Trust to make it a more accountable and effective catalyst for the development of football, can be achieved, given some forward thinking on behalf of the Trust.

I was especially critical of the way in which, nine days prior to the last Budget, a deal was cobbled together by the largest pools company and the Treasury to stave off a national lottery and instead establish the Foundation for Sport and the Arts, whereby money generated by football is

being given to other sports and the arts. And this at a time when football is crying out for funds to help implement the Taylor Report.

I can recognise that the pools companies may have fears for the jobs they provide, but these are matters which can be addressed as part of a complete overhaul of sports funding.

In the meantime, I still maintain that the Foundation will fail to get to the root of the crisis facing sport. But even given these reservations, I believe that the Foundation should form part of the major review of sports finance which Labour has promised.

Following the review, there should be a government green paper with appropriate opportunity given for the whole of British sport to comment on its proposals. This should be followed by a comprehensive government white paper, setting out an effective strategy and framework for setting sport, once and for all, on a firm financial footing.

By all means consider a national lottery, but let us recognise also the wider structure for funding sport. Sport has suffered for far too long to afford further mishaps. If we are to go down the road of a lottery, then we had better get it right.

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PROFILE

Double debut for a classless sentimentalist

Frances Barber, at the National Theatre for the first time, talks to Matt Wolf about her roles in Tennessee Williams's *The Night of the Iguana* and George Bernard Shaw's *Pygmalion*

These days, Frances Barber's diary is brimming with work, but since when has it been otherwise? Over much of the past decade, the dark-haired, lithe actress has been a frequent presence on stage, television and film. Her 1984 Royal Shakespeare Company engagement as the consumptive Marguerite in Pam Gems's *Camille*, one of three plays she acted that season in repertory, went on to give her top billing in its West End transfer. Then she followed that achievement with major roles in *A Zed and Two Noughts*, Peter Greenaway's cinematic essay in zoological rot, and in Stephen Frears's *Sammy and Rosie Get Laid*, playing the fleshpot Rosie.

That surely should have been an open invitation to Hollywood, but such attention has yet to be paid. Instead, Barber, now 33, is making an overdue debut at the National Theatre, appearing — typically — not in one role but two.

"I find it hard to turn things down," Barber says, during a lunch break from rehearsing Tennessee Williams's *The Night of the Iguana*, in which she inherits Bette Davis's 1961 role as the blowsy hotel owner, Maxine. (Ava Gardner played the part in John Huston's 1964 film.) "Coming from a working-class background, I always fear I won't be offered anything else, and that never seems to leave me. I feel as if I get a bit woolly, and a bit lethargic, if I'm not very busy."

Not long after *Iguana* opens, Barber re-enters rehearsals at the National, this time playing Eliza Doolittle to Alan Howard's Jiggins in Howard Davies's production of *Pygmalion*. A case of repertory chalk and cheese? Barber isn't sure. "Yes, the two parts are completely different. I couldn't have a more diverse programme," she says, comparing Shaw's gradually refined cockney to Williams's brassy, sensual young widow. "But then again, Maxine is guileless and vulgar, any Eliza is guileless and vulgar at the start," she continues, finding similarities where first she found differences. "Maxine is shrewd, Eliza is shrewd, and she turns into somebody with a great

sense of what is morally right." Maxine marks Barber's second experience of Williams, following a 1987 stage run at the Leicester Haymarket as Alma Winemiller in *Summer and Smoke*; it is an actor-writer partnership on which she thrives. "I love Williams," she says, aware that not all her countrymen feel the same.

"I think English people on the whole still have a problem with Williams. He probably appears sentimental, and you know how we don't like that. It's ugly and crude; we prefer cynicism. He is a great sentimentalist, but what's wrong with that? English audiences find that genuinely embarrassing because everybody does wear their emotions right on their sleeve. With

they fall in to one of two categories — no bosoms or big bosoms. They're all sorts of things."

Consider Maxine, for example. An image of the flesh set against Hannah's embodiment of the spirit, the character offers a surprising voice of cool in Williams's sweaty Mexican hothouse. "It's Maxine's pragmatism," says Barber, "which Williams had a great dose of, that says, 'We've got to settle for something; we've got to settle for this'."

"We're not prepared for a life full of trials and tribulations — of bereavements, disappointments — and when it hits you in the face, people do fall apart. He's suggesting it's part of your duty to endure, and then enjoy the moments that aren't so difficult."

Eliza Doolittle strikes an even more resonant chord, since her education in many ways parallels Barber's own. "She says to Higgins, 'You brought me out of that life and it's your responsibility, so don't you dare be so cruel as to send me back.' Now I particularly empathise with that because coming from a council estate, you can't ever go back to what you were when you were pushed out into the world."

"Once you've been educated and moved on and learnt to understand wine lists and French restaurants, it would be patronising to pretend you didn't have all that. If you grew up as I did in a world where there aren't any books and you then enter a world full of literature and art and music, it's not possible not to feel this huge gulf between where you began and where you are."

Barber grew up, the fourth of seven children, on a Wolverhampton estate: her father was a book-maker and her mother, who died last year, a school cook. While some working-class parents can resent their children's efforts towards self-improvement, Barber's lent only encouragement.

"They urged and pushed me into moving away; they wanted me to go," she recalls. "Almost as I was born, I was urged to better myself. What they underestimated or perhaps never realised was how then that gulf would emerge. "It was hard at first but these



Frances Barber on her childhood: "Almost as I was born, I was urged to better myself."

days it's much easier, because I feel less emotional about it: I can detach myself a little more, and they have grown used to the fact that it can't ever be as it was." It helps, too, as she points out, that her move through society has been shared by most of her siblings "to some degree or other". One brother owns a steel works; another is director of a company.

Barber, though, remains the only family member to have chosen a life in the arts, having read English and drama at Bangor. "It was the obvious thing from before I ever went away," she says. "At school it was the one thing I felt I could

show off at, and in all the school productions and poetry readings, I was always showing off."

"I loved the literature of drama as well as performing it so it wasn't a surprise to anybody, and certainly not to me. I think I was bloody lucky, but that's something else: whether it's fate or character."

Still, Barber acknowledges that class issues cut too close to the bone not to personalise a work such as *Pygmalion*. "Most actresses, playing Eliza, breathe a sigh of relief at the middle-class passages when they can finally speak in the way they do, even though for her it was always a struggle and when she

does speak like a lady, it still is. "I'm not suggesting for a moment I have to remind myself how to speak now; I don't, and I'm going to have trouble with the cockney because that's not what I am. Even so, I won't feel relief at the middle-class sections, since I have to work on those as well. That's about the only thing," she says, without a trace of false modesty, "that I have on my side."

● *The Night of the Iguana* is previewing at the Lyttelton (071-928 2252) from Friday and opens on February 6. *Pygmalion* begins previews at the Olivier (071-928 2252) on April 3 and opens on April 9.

ARTS BRIEF

Short roll

BRADFORD may seem an unlikely place in which to premiere a big new film. But the Rolling Stones' new movie *Ar The Max* has been shot in the new giant Imax format, and there is only one cinema screen in Britain large enough to show it: at the National Museum of Photography, Film and Television in the Yorkshire town. It opens there on February 14.

Meanwhile, the speculation continues over whether bass-guitarist and oldest member Bill Wyman will remain in the Rolling Stones. If he does decide to leave the group, singer Mick Jagger has joked that he will take over on bass, "I will do it myself," he is reported as saying. "How hard can it be?"

House party

PREVIEWS start on March 11 for what will surely be the most sea-sickened theatre production in the West. End this season. It is Trevor Nunn's new staging of *Heartbreak House*, with a cast including Paul Scofield as Captain Shotover, Vanessa Redgrave as Hesione Hushabye, Felicity Kendal, Daniel Massey, Imogen Stubbs, David Calder, Oliver Ford Davies and Joe Melia.

This illustrious gathering will be sharpening the show at the Yvonne Arnaud Theatre in Guildford for ten days from February 26, before the producer Duncan Weldon brings them into the Theatre Royal, Haymarket.

Last chance...

THE sunniest of all ballets must be *La Fille mal gardée*. Frederick Ashton's inspired reinterpretation of a story that has lived on stage since 1789. Its appeal lies in the way it combines theatrical tradition (including the robust humour of the old English music-halls) with eternal human feelings, true romance with wild comedy. This season's last performances by the Royal Ballet are at Covent Garden (071-240 1066) this weekend, with Viviana Durante and Tetsuya Kumakawa in the lead roles on Friday, Fiona Chadwick and Irek Mukhamedov on Saturday evening.

TOMORROW IN LIFE AND TIMES

Films of the week: *Hors la vie*, *Black Robe* and *My Girl*

Getting down to psychology

OPERA

English National Opera has a new production of Humperdinck's *Königskinder*. Hilary Finch tells the story behind it

In 1986 the curtain rose at the Wedford Festival on an operatic rarity which was to send critics into a spate of superlatives. Its word-setting, they said, was as subtle as Strauss; there were shades of *Lohegrin* and *Parzifal* and enough Nietzsche between the lines to feed a fistful of doctors. "Can we afford to ignore music of such extraordinary beauty?" asked *Opera* magazine. This was Humperdinck's "other opera": not the comparatively homespun *Hansel and Gretel* but the intoxicating punter now viewed his masterpiece, but *Königskinder*, or *The Prince and the Goosegirl*, a darker tale by far.

Developed from a germ of Grimm, it had been fed on such staple nutrients of the German folk soul as the poisoned loaf, the Beggar, the Woodcutter and the Spielman, or Minstrel: the figure of Music itself. Puccini had written a letter wishing well to New York Met premiere in 1910: *Königskinder* replied by apparently eclipsing a contemporaneous run of *La*



Bird-watching: Geraldine Farrar as the Goose Girl in the 1910 premiere of Humperdinck's *Königskinder* at the New York Metropolitan Opera

fanciulla del West with Caruso and Toscanini, and being pronounced the most important opera since *Parzifal*. What few members of either the New York or the Wedford audience may have known was that behind the opera lay a melodrama, also by Humperdinck, which had pioneered the use of Sprechgesang (a vocal technique between speech and song) 15 years before Schoenberg's *Pierrot Lunaire*. And that behind the melodrama was the shadowy figure of a writer called "Ernst Rosmer".

Rosmer, who wrote the experimental play from which the libretto of *Königskinder* was born, was in fact Elsa Bernstein. She was a turn-of-the-century German writer — an Ibsenite and protégée of the Wagners — who played a lively part in the artistic circles around Strauss, Hofmannsthal, Thomas Mann and Rilke. She was the literary hostess of Munich. Bernstein and her sister fell foul of the Nazi race laws and were sent to the concentration camp at Theresienstadt. Her sister did not return. Elsa, miraculously, survived and died in Hamburg in 1949 at the age of 80.

Peter Skrine, professor of German at Bristol University, who is writing a book about Bernstein, sees in her plays (*Wir drei*, *Dämmerung*, *Königskinder*, *Nausikaa*)

the work of a neglected neo-Romantic to be reckoned with, one whose "dramas of the unspoken" reflect the contemporary desire to rediscover consciously inner spiritual truths which past ages experienced subconsciously. Nicholas John, English National Opera's dramaturge, sees references to the Symbolists and *Pelléas* in France, to the Celtic twilight and Yeats in Britain, to the canvases of Böcklin and Munch.

Humperdinck came on the scene because he was working with Wagner on *Parzifal* at the same time as Bernstein's father was stage manager at Bayreuth. After the success of *Hansel and Gretel*, he asked Humperdinck to provide the music for his daughter's new play, *Königskinder*. The composer took two years over it, and in the process created a unique way of setting words, with rhythm and pitch indications for the actors to aim at. The melodrama was acclaimed at the Royal Court in 1897 with Cissie Loftus as the Goosegirl and Dion Boucicault as Prince and director.

When a new opera was needed for the Met 13 years later, Humperdinck simply reworked a piece to which he has been Nicholas John's and David Pountney's task to disentangle the complex prosody of both versions and

create an English text for ENO's new production, which opens tomorrow.

Some have alleged that Humperdinck's revised libretto cuts out all the sexual and psychological subtext of Rosmer's original. Nicholas John disagrees. "In comparing the two, line by line, it became clear to us that the operatic text is just a skillful reduction, and in no way removes the work's erotic overtones." *Königskinder* as melodrama appeared in 1897: Freud's *Interpretation of Dreams* was published in 1899. *Königskinder* as opera was premiered in 1910: Freud's *Theory of the Subconscious* emerged in 1912.

Just the sort of thing that ENO, under Peter Jonas's management, continues to find irresistible. "It was Peter's great passion for Humperdinck which made it happen," says John. But Pountney promises not to do an excessively symbolic production of what is also a strongly narrative piece. Whatever levels of the subconscious may or may not be reached, *Königskinder* will be a fitting swansong for Jonas, before he goes to Munich, doubtless one day to realise the definitive *Königskinder* on its home ground.

● *Königskinder* or *The Prince and the Goosegirl* opens tomorrow at the Coliseum, St Martin's Lane, London WC2 (071-836 3161), at 7.30pm.

TELEVISION REVIEW

Peter Barnard

Sorry tale of multiple wrongs

There is anniversary television all around us. They love a date, do the television folk, they slaver over all that archive footage intercut with talking heads looking back, very often explaining to us which of their last six mistakes seemed like a good idea at the time. The test is whether the device tells us anything new and the test is often failed.

Last night a BBC *Inside Story* special half passed. Remember Bloody Sunday looked back at a watershed in the unhappy affairs of Northern Ireland, the last Sunday in January 1972 when paratroopers went in to the Bogside district of Londonderry (as the Unionists call it, or Derry as it is to the Republicans). By the end of what had begun as a civil rights march, 13 people were dead, killed by army bullets.

A tragedy, then. At best, if that is the word, three or four of the dead were armed. At worst, none of them were. If there is a fate worse than death, then the effect that Bloody Sunday had on Ulster is that fate. Whereas the arrival of troops in 1969 had brought the Catholic communities, at least in Belfast,

out to cheer. Bloody Sunday immeasurably harmed the army's reputation and appears to have driven many Catholic youths into the arms of the IRA.

Those are the facts, insofar as anything can be said to be factual in a context where all statements are propaganda and all propaganda is suspect. *Inside Story* told us little that was strictly new, but it did do something important in providing, for the first time, evidence from the soldiers' own lips that this was a sorry affair.

The context is of course vital. Whatever name you give the city, Free Derry was what the militant Republican elements called it. Their rule prevailed. Clearly this had to stop.

The Parachute Regiment, we heard, was "trained to be aggressive". So was that the

right group of men to police a civil rights march? Or was that just the excuse for sending them in?

Answer comes there none. But a company sergeant-major spoke compellingly of chaos once the troops went in, of a lack of discipline, of (by implication) wild shooting. He told of one trooper who fired 13 rounds at a window behind which he claimed there was a sniper, yet the trooper never so much as cracked the window's glass. Above all, the evidence that the army was fired upon before it fired is flimsy.

And yet... this is surely a civil war. I have been in Nicaragua and El Salvador and, briefly, in Beirut, and there is a truism about all such conflicts, which is that if you set foot on the street

where the conflict is taking place you are taking a great risk. This does not excuse indiscipline but there was a riot in the Bogside that day, a peaceful march partially hijacked by the forces of evil, as such marches so often are.

There was also, on the face of it, evil behaviour by the British. A teenage boy, wounded, is being taken to hospital in a car. An army patrol stops the car and divers it to a barracks, where the boy is, allegedly, treated. He dies and when photographs of his body are produced there are nail bombs in his pockets. The people who put him in the car had first searched him for identification. They found neither identification nor nail bombs.

The man who told this anecdote was not then active in the IRA but later joined it because of what happened on Bloody Sunday. There is no excuse for the army's excesses, but neither are such excesses excuse to join a terrorist organisation. Bloody Sunday was a shameful episode, but two wrongs do not make a right.

Television listing, page 14

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A heroine for local heroes

The new director of the Council for the Protection of Rural England, will launch a handbook for country campaigners

When a group of concerned lovers of the countryside united in 1926 to stem the unchecked flow of new houses on roads leading out of towns and cities, they showed a vision of the environment years ahead of its time.

The Council for the Protection of Rural England, 65 years later, remains unafraid of breaking new ground. Its newly-appointed director is at 33, the youngest person to hold the post.

Fiona Reynolds takes over this independent lobbying group when grassroots support is at its strongest yet, with 46,000 members alarmed at the destruction of English rural landscapes.

Among those who will grow up with 20th-century environmental legacies is Alice, her 14-month-old daughter. For Alice and her brother or sister, due at the end of March, Ms Reynolds wants the countryside to still feel like the countryside when they are able to visit it from their north London home.

"I want them to go to Devon and feel that it is different from Norfolk or Northumberland. Somebody asked me why we decided to have children, as I was so absorbed in my career. It was

an expression of optimism and a belief that there is a future she is going to be part of. You have to believe in the future to do the work we do."

Ms Reynolds was brought up in Warwickshire. She gained a first in geography and land economy at Cambridge, and has been with the council since 1987, lately as assistant director. Previously she worked for the Council for National Parks, and admits to a hankering to escape from London often. Last summer she and Bob Merrill, her husband, strolled across Snowdonia, Alice in a harness on her father's back.

To be merely pessimistic over the destruction of hedgerows and ancient woodland, the forays of developers into the green belt and the impact of the car and new roads, would be too easy. Environmental difficulties grow each year, but the council has had some significant influence.

Members inspired the first official discussions on setting up national parks. More recently, tax incentives for people planting destructive coniferous forests were changed after a council campaign. Its criticism of the common agricultural policy is being listened to at last. Ms Reynolds wants to communi-

cate some of her optimism at grassroots level, to stop members from feeling that there is nothing they can do to stop the steamrollers of big business or unsympathetic civil servants.

In March she is launching a booklet giving advice on how to campaign against local plans which may ruin rural landscapes.

Focusing on local and national matters as part of a global environmental perspective is a theme close to her heart. Conscious of the United Nations conference on environment and development, to be held in Brazil in June, Ms Reynolds thinks Britain needs to clean up its own act before other countries will listen to it telling them what to do.

"What price the tropical rainforests if we can't even protect our own hedgerows?" she says. "You can't just say we will reduce carbon dioxide emissions unless you have policies at local level to support that. We find the present government's policy on this unacceptable. And the EC is making more and more economic and environmental policy. We want to be in there, influencing it."

"You should not see countryside considerations as a luxury."



"We have never tried to stop development, just guide it"

The council, which has a duke, several lords, sirs and retired colonels in its ranks, has been criticised for preserving the countryside for the well-off by objecting to buildings which could provide employment and cheap homes in villages.

Ms Reynolds refutes this: "We have never tried to stop development and change, but to guide it in a positive way. We probably say 'yes' more than we say 'no'."

She admits to believing that the council was brave to appoint her, although her maternity leave will be short — six to eight weeks if all goes well — and she intends to be in touch during that time.

"I am very conscious of the trust they have put in me. I am comfortable with having full-time child care and working in an intensive way as I do. I find it very rewarding."

CAROLINE MEAD



Is Britain ready for her wares? Buxom blonde bimbettes are absent from Candida Royalle's films, and breast implants are 'politically incorrect'

Sex without the leers

Candida Royalle says her American 'porn again' movies do not exploit their stars. Rene Riley-Adams reports

To talk to Candida Royalle you would think she was a high-flyer in the advertising world. Creative, funny and uncommonly articulate, she speaks honestly and with great authority on pornography, a subject that invites hushed whispers and embarrassment from most people.

Her ability to cross the cultural and moral divide has enabled her to dominate the growing market in America for sexually explicit films made by women, for women and couples. With the women's movement, the effects of Aids and the advent of home video, Ms Royalle has picked her niche well.

Just how successfully she has done this, the British may soon be able to judge for themselves. On February 10, to celebrate Valentine's

day, Ms Royalle hopes that two sex videos on her Femme label will go on sale for £12.99 at high street stores.

The videos are explicit by British standards, but are more discreet than the versions on sale in America and come from quite a different perspective than the average blue movie.

Before Femme was created in 1984 the blue movie business in America consisted for the most part of crude and predictable male-orientated films, featuring weak or non-existent storylines.

Femme boast budgets about \$50-60,000 higher than the average sex video and tries to provide, Ms Royalle claims, something that couples and women can use to enhance relationships.

The buxom blonde bimboette is absent from Ms Royalle's films. Most of her actresses have, in fact, quite small breasts and not every curve is always firm. Breast implants are considered politically incorrect and she often employs older women and men from all walks of life. One film, called *Three Daughters*, contains in its female cast a 50-year-old, a medical student and a law student.

Ms Royalle's intention in her films is to focus on sensuality rather than sex. "We've seen enough of the obvious," she says. "We all know where it goes and we all know where it ends up. We really don't need any more lessons on that." The roots of this philosophy lie in Ms Royalle's background.

At 41, Candida Royalle, née Candice Vadala, has starred in 25 X-rated films and, in her late twenties was a well-known face in the glamour industry.

After several years of working in New York and studying at the Parson's school of

Design and City College of New York, she struck out on her own to perform in San Francisco. She acted, sang in jazz clubs (she sings on four of her seven tapes), posed nude for art classes and started into light glamour or "cheese cake" modelling.

When a director first suggested she try porn films, she was shocked at the idea and stormed out. A few weeks later, however, she was back in the director's studio, with some friends who were curious to see what porn was all about and take advantage of the wages — up to \$1,000 a day.

To hear her speak about her life on the screen you would think it was no more unusual than if she'd gone into nursing. Superficially, she appears unfazed by the experience but she admits to having undergone seven years of therapy to sort out her feelings about it all.

Even this period she managed to turn to her advantage. She went on to analyse her past with her therapist and with other porn stars who were also wondering what the next step was.

Almost ten years ago, Ms Royalle and seven other "bad girls" started their own support group. Recently she has invited her colleagues on to the set to produce erotica under the Femme label.

"There are a lot of people who have performed in the industry and then get out and bitch and moan about it," says Gloria Leonard, also a former porn star who now produces her own films. "But Candida is actually putting her money and talent towards changing it."

Ms Royalle is planning to move from video to full-length feature films for the adult market. She is now approaching investors with a newly-hired producer, Ted Folke, a Swede who has more

than 20 years' experience in non-adult film and has criticised the globe several times making documentaries for the United Nations.

Femme has already expanded into Australia, Japan, Holland and Scandinavia, as well as some of the eastern European countries. Ms Royalle has thought about breaking into the British market for quite some time, but says it was a matter of finding the right company to handle her product.

"In England it would have been very easy for me to sell my films to a porno company, who would stick it in the adult shops and after a couple of months it would be history. But you don't get any money for that and I just couldn't do that to my work."

Her British distribution company, M.L.A., has been marketing "glamour" titles for 18 months now and is best-known for its Sunset Strip label and the recent hit *Muscle Motion*, which features the Chippendales, the male beefcake dancing team, doing buttock exercises to the William Tell overture.

For women, the Femme message is that it is OK to have sex, to talk about it with a partner, and to share fantasies and insecurities. In *Sensual Escape* the actors' thoughts about sex are broadcast using voice-overs. She introduces the subject of safe sex; she wonders if he will notice the stretch marks on her breasts.

Ms Royalle also believes in bringing reality to her films by, whenever possible, employing couples who are partners in real life. "I am very careful about the kind of people I use," she says. "If a guy calls me up and says, 'hey, I'm a real stud', then I

know that he's not for me." Some of the actors still look like porn stars, and some of the dialogue is still quite true, but Ms Royalle's sex scenes are inventive without being over the top and her characters seem to have a sense of humour. "Women" are not treated as sex objects.

That the tapes are indeed made on much smaller budgets than the kind of love stories found in big screen cinemas is still obvious, but on the whole, I think Ms Royalle achieves her goal. Her videos excite without creating guilt or shame.

Britain could well be in for a flood of American adult films. "We're seeing American pornographers moving their material to Europe because of the amazing heat they're getting from the justice department here," says Gene Malpas, a senior attorney for the National Coalition Against Pornography, based in Washington, DC.

Though Ms Royalle's films have found their place in the United States, where they are unrated and sell by mail order, it is uncertain how they will be received in Britain. The adult film industry in Britain is a tough one to evaluate.

Steve Hughes, the director of Electric Video, Britain's largest producer of original adult titles, estimates that the sex video industry is worth some £30 million a year in sales. In a recent British poll, however, only 1 per cent of those asked admitted to hiring sex videos.

In America last year 69 per cent of all video outlets carried X-rated films, with single women and couples hiring 44 per cent of all adult products.

"I think the British people are really ready for the kind of thing I'm doing," Ms Royalle says. "My theory is that the more you try to suppress your sexuality the raunchier you become and then it all kind of comes out sideways — you just can't suppress a life force."

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THE TIMES

Cutting ahead of the others

MANWATCHING

What goes on, and comes off, in the Savoy barber's shop

Any serious anthropological study of man in his natural habitat ought to begin at the top and work meticulously down, so it was only right that this investigation should commence in the barber's shop of the Savoy Hotel. There, I had heard, many of the great male thinkers of our time and those referred to as "movers and shakers" had their hair cut; indeed it was even said that customers included Melvyn Bragg.

What better way to understand those eminent minds than through the microcosm of their coiffure?

Breath bated, I negotiated the art deco revolving entrance of the Savoy and headed for the "Residents Only" sign, intended to keep

riff-raff such as myself away. A gentleman's barber's, I hoped, would provide an ascetic experience for the customer. I would witness the rough kiss of the cutthroat razor and the sight of strong men wincing as the electric clippers nicked their necks.

Battle-scarred regulars would queue beneath 1950s condom advertisements, reading the motor section of *Exchange & Mart*.

How wrong can you be? The opaque glass door, flagged *Michael at the Savoy* — *Gentleman's hairdressing salon*. Riven with disappointment at the effeminate tone, I entered the sanctum.

George and Ian, the barbers, were busy lopping, and it was indicated that I should consult the beautician. The beautician? A clearly female person in a white coat started talking about how men are going in for facials in a big way, cleansing, peeling, and massaging with a bit of *Decleor Baume Essentiel*.

I allowed my mouth to hang open. The white coat took this as a sign to continue. Did the readers know about back waxing? Yes, men, too, could have those unsightly

hairs removed, and really the hot wax and the rip-off strips were rather pleasant once you were used to them. Of course she had done chests, but not at the Savoy.

What sort of wimp was she dealing with? Here was the chosen barber of half London's judges, a spattering of front bench MPs and minor royalty, advocating facial electrolysis and worse. George the barber, a Cypriot in the trade for 30 years, explained that times had indeed changed.

He drew some comfort from the fact that many gentlemen still relied on the same hair tonics that were around when he started. We examined the Savoy's own range, including *Auressa Cream* and *Blue Brilliance*. He also revealed, as I had long suspected, that *Pantene Vitamin-Hair Tonic* and the ratty-smelling *Eau de Portugal* did absolutely nothing for thinning hair other than to grease it up.

Once we had touched on the delicate subject of baldness, there was no holding back. The Savoy customers, said George, were the sort who would joke it off, but he

had, in his time, seen acts of desperation. This confirmed my theory that men worry secretly and obsessively about their hair in precisely the same way women worry about the size of their breasts — you can never have enough.

George had heard of men who had rings pierced into the skin of their heads in order to anchor the new dip-on toupees. An advance on double-sided sticky tape. Then the managers exploded another of one of life's great mysteries — how the Robert Robinsons of this world maintain the part and spread technique in high winds. *Tenax*, a French preparation, was the answer. It stuck my fingers together permanently.

Sympathy began to well up inside me for the gents forced to undergo such daily torture, and I thought sadly of secret caches at the back of the bathroom cabinet of restorative preparations. Preoccupied, I headed for the door, noting that George failed to wink at me, and ask: "Will there be anything else, Sir?"

KM

Are the women of war at peace?

A year ago, women soldiers were sent to the Gulf. Kate Muir reports on their adjustment to death, separation and guilt

The face that symbolised the woman soldier in the Gulf war was that of the mother in camouflage with a badge of her baby daughter pinned to her helmet. It appeared this time last year in many British and American newspapers when the air war was at its height, and the ground offensive a few weeks away. No one needed to interview the soldier-mother — the image said it all.

Now, amid the television beano of Gulf anniversary specials, the 34,000 female soldiers deployed continue to be seen but not heard. Yet they have also had to come to terms with the death, separation and guilt, as well as the more positive aspects of survival.

The conflict's most-pictured woman is to be found this week teaching in North Dakota. Captain JoAnn Conley is in the United States National Guard reserve force, and has returned to civilian life after nine months in charge of the water depot which supplied most of the American desert troops.

The subject of the badge — Stephanie, aged three — is living at home again, after months of being shuttled between her divorced father and grandparents. It is clear, despite the stress of Scud attacks and the sight of Iraqi corpses, that the worst part of Captain Conley's war was separation from her daughter. Because of her age, it was impossible to communicate by letter, so her mother relied on rare phone calls.

"She'd come to the phone and say: 'Mommy, you're in Saudi Arabia. Is that far, far away? Can I come and see you?'" and I just wouldn't be able to answer. I felt so bad. Nine months was entirely too long," she says.

When Capt Conley returned, Stephanie followed her constantly, in fear that her mother would leave again. "For six weeks, I did not go to the bathroom alone. But I needed her too." She assumed that a young child might be less traumatised than an older one, who understood what war meant, but recently when she told her daughter she was going out to make a speech about her Gulf experiences, the child burst into tears.

At 29, leaving a child behind and then being responsible for 145 soldiers in the Gulf under

missile fire was quite a strain. She also saw at first hand, as the water tankers followed the frontline troops into Kuwait, the miles of burnt-out, mangled vehicles and blackened bodies which littered the strafe Basra road leading from the city.

At first when Capt Conley came back, people in the small town of Cavalier recognised her, and doz-

"playing a computer game with the sound turned down". The devastation was seen by the light of the next day by those following behind the infantry and tanks.

"Being out there, seeing it all, avoiding minefields, and being within range of all sorts of weapons was almost as dangerous and must have been disturbing," says Lieutenant Colonel John Johnstone, the commanding officer of the Royal Scots Infantry.

Lieutenant Wendy Smart was the only woman with the 300 or so Royal Scots, and followed behind the infantry in a truck in the darkness as they went into Iraq. As second-in-command of the headquarters company, she had to navigate a supply convoy through the minefields and cluster bombs. On the journey she saw Iraqi prisoners and their dead, and passed the point where the nine British infantrymen killed by American "friendly" were being put into body bags.

"Some people will talk about it now over a few beers, and some don't. Everyone is very matter of fact. I don't think it was any worse for me than for the men, although it was a bit more lonely being the only woman there," says Li Smart, preferring to play down any horror. "I don't know anyone who had nightmares afterwards — or at least admitted to it."

British women soldiers may have seen the Iraqi dead, but they did not see any of their close colleagues die. For the Americans, it was a different story. More of their soldiers were killed when a Scud hit barracks at Dhahran in Saudi Arabia than in the heat of battle.

That partly explains why about 300 American soldiers have undergone psychiatric treatment. Mary Rhoads, an army specialist, was one of the 55 survivors of the barracks attack a few days before the ceasefire. Twenty-eight of her colleagues died, 83 were injured. Because her friend, Specialist Beverly Clark, was missing, Specialist Rhoads volunteered to identify her among the charred bodies. "I knew Beverly right away. You could see her pudgy nose and perfect teeth," she told the Senate veterans' affairs committee. Specialist Rhoads — a reserve who is



Last year: JoAnn Conley with her Stephanie badge

Reunited: but when Capt Conley returned from the war, Stephanie, aged three, followed her constantly, afraid that she would leave again

normally a traffic warden — is still having nightmares and suffers from lingering anxiety, despite psychiatric help.

With the Falklands still fresh in their minds, military psychiatrists and welfare workers ensured the troops were told about readjustment and the problems they might face with their families on return. Li Smart says: "We were given the leaflets on the plane home. All I remember was they were entirely addressed to men about their wives or girlfriends, and they warned you not to be surprised by tension or changes."

Leaflets were deemed to be enough for most soldiers. Counseling was only by request, and many soldiers were embarrassed to ask for it.

American advice packs were directed at the unisex market, and

full of little homilies: "Your joy at reunion is powerful and exciting — and disappointments can be extra strong too." One army booklet included questions for both partners to ask themselves such as "Did I do OK with the kids?" The marines' booklet was more directed at the single man. "Re-establish your sexual relationship slowly. You can't make up for lost time on a single night." On experimentation, it advised: "Give it time, she may be suspicious of where you learned about these ideas."

Relationships are a casualty of war. In Britain, the Gulf Families' Crisis Line has had over 2,000 calls from soldiers and relatives. Over half of the callers' problems centred on the difficulties with partners following months of separation. Most of the women

who rang were Wrens from the hospital ships or frigates.

The Americans discovered that many of those traumatised had found the sudden departures and homecomings — living from the desert to their living rooms in a day — extremely distressing. Mr Lloyd tells of one call from the husband of one of the Wrens who had waited to greet her off the plane. The man stood with his children, holding champagne and flowers, and his wife walked straight past him, unseeing. They have now separated.

In America, there are hundreds of examples of women soldiers leaving their partners after the Gulf war. Renee Rothrock, a divorce lawyer who takes 90 per cent of her clients from the 40,000 soldiers at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, says applications for

divorce tripled in the months after the war.

"Often the civilian left holding the baby or kids would find himself a non-military partner, or if the marriage was shaky it would just collapse," she says. Men and women out in the desert also time to think, and to realise that their home lives were not complete.

The effects of having been in such a war will linger long after its first anniversary. Col Anderson believes. Because the battle was in some ways left unfinished with Saddam Hussein still in power, soldiers will wonder if the deaths of their friends could possibly be justified.

Suicides are still occurring among soldiers, months after leaving the war zone. The Gulf war may have been short, but it is leaving a long shadow.

Slippery slope to sporting success

On Valentine's day, Caroline Walker and Tina Belbin will resume their love affair with one of the world's toughest sports and take on the men at their own game, hurtling down an icy track at high speeds in the British Inter-Services Bobsleigh championship at Igls, Austria.

As the only female pairing in the event, they know that beating even two or three of their 15-odd male rivals will be a triumph. Bobsleighbing depends on pure strength and acceleration in the sprint start, but the organisers admit that on current form, the women could well spring a few surprises.

That they are taking part at all is a minor miracle. Ms Walker, aged 28, spent six years pleading with the all-male British bobsleigh establishment to be allowed to train as a driver of a two-man bob after an addictive nailing as a passenger, at a

Are female bobsleighters feminists or simply speed freaks?

time when almost no women had even sat in a bob and were forbidden to compete on several European tracks, including St Moritz.

Now she and Ms Belbin, aged 29, her brakeman, and a former junior international three-day eventer, have helped to establish an international women's circuit, this season involving seven nations, and have begun to break down much of the prejudice against female participation.

Both are adamant that their dedication to the sport is not a feminist gesture, but prompted by the excitement and terror of plunging down a twisted track at speeds of

up to 80mph, negotiating a series of loops and bends which each demand precision driving and split-second timing. A single slip can produce a fatal crash, and despite no big spills, both have experienced ice burns when the bob turned on its side close to the finish of a race last season.

So far, the successes have far outweighed the failures and Ms Walker's face lights up when she recalls their best performance so far. "Our greatest moment was winning the women's race at Igls in a record time, beating the Canadians, who are ranked number one in the world."

Another result of this victory was a change in attitude among the British men's bobsleigh competitors, including Mark Tout and Sean Olsson, the up-and-coming driver, who are tipped for medals at the Winter Olympics. "The men are taking us a lot more seriously," Ms Walker says.

Mr Tout has paid tribute to the women's dedication, confessing that he had been fairly sceptical before he saw them in action. "They turned in some very competitive times at their last race at Winterberg in Germany, and the men are taking them a lot more seriously."

The women train six nights a week, using a mixture of weights and circuits to build up strength, and track work to develop speed. The most



Hard knocks: training

important part of the training takes place each weekend at Thorpe Park in Surrey, where they practice explosive starts, using a heavy bobsleigh which they push, timing acceleration after each attempt. "This push practice is essential because it simulates the bobsleigh sprint starts so effectively," says Ms Walker, a former schoolgirl sprint champion.

The practice has also transformed both women's physiques: Ms Walker, a powerfully-built 5ft 7in has shed more than a stone, and replaced all flab with solid muscle. The willowy Ms Belbin, a catering manager for a large broking firm, is now far stronger and faster than when she first met Ms Walker during a weight training session two years ago, and was talked into becoming her brakeman.

The big headache remains lack of funds as the women have outgrown their basic equipment and need about £14,000 to buy a new bob and two sets of runners for different ice conditions, plus £6,000 to cover next season's travelling expenses.

Ms Walker, the daughter of General Sir Antony Walker, chairman of the Army Bobsleigh Association, has received considerable financial help from her family to reach this standard. "What we would really like to do now is attract more women to try bobsleighbg, so that we can expand the circuit," she says.

"To be considered for Olympic status, perhaps for the 1998 Winter Games, we'd need at least 17 nations competing. Ideally, the sort of build we are looking for is someone like Judy Oakes, the shot-putter — athletic with lots of power and capable of withstanding a few knocks."

SALLY JONES

TOMORROW

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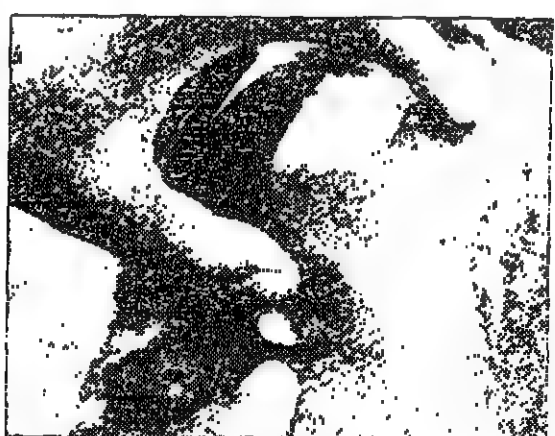
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The guilty editors

Roy Hattersley (right) accuses Conservative newspapers of suppressing the facts about Labour's policies



The numbers are important. Seven national dailies, with a total circulation of almost ten million copies, are unequivocally Tory. Two, *Today* and *The Independent*, which sell a million copies between them, are Conservative but coy about it. The *Daily Mirror* (Labour through and through) and *The Guardian* (radical but politically promiscuous) have a combined daily sale of three and a half million.

To be outnumbered in the newspaper battle by a ratio of three to one is itself a major detriment. But the numerical disparity is only part of the handicap which Labour must overcome — a handicap so great that it poses a threat to genuine democracy.

Tory papers come in different shapes and sizes. Allegiance to the Conservative Party has not prevented *The Sunday Times* from exhorting Norman Lamont, *Financial Times* editorials end with support for the government, but they are carefully reasoned. Occasional heresy and balanced argument are found only at the top of the trade. Only among the Tory tabloids the rule is unremitting propaganda.

The truth is ruthlessly suppressed and stories are crudely manufactured. But calculated dishonesty — whether by invention or omission — is not the most serious

indictment of the Tory press. Their crime against a free society is the way in which they conspire with the Tory Party to create rather than report the news.

The formula is simple enough, and comes with two variations. Sometimes Tory ministers make a preposterous allegation which, because it is underwritten by the press, becomes received wisdom. Last October, Kenneth Baker claimed that Labour was planning to flood the country with immigrants. The rest of the dirty work was done on front pages.

Conversely, Conservative newspapers fabricate a story and it is then repeated by Tory ministers as though it

were established truth. Last week's story in the *Daily Mail* which claimed that John Smith and I were in some sort of dispute was simply untrue. That did not stop Christopher Patten using it as "evidence" of Labour's disarray.

The corrupt compact between the Tory party and Tory press is illustrated by Conservative claims that Labour will increase public expenditure by £35 billion (or is it £37 billion?) and add 10p to the basic rate of income tax.

Labour could invent a parallel nonsense about Tory plans — income tax cuts which result in doubled VAT, a reduction in the retirement pension and the abandonment of child benefit. But even if we were sufficiently mendacious to peddle such rubbish, it would not be reported. We need something to keep the Tory party equally honest.

The classic compensation for a corrupt press is honest broadcasting. But that is no longer a sovereign remedy for newspaper fabrication. A BBC journalist attended the dinner at which Neil Kinnock "revealed" or "admitted" that Labour's tax proposals might be phased in.

Initially, he appears not to have thought the event worth reporting — presumably because he had already seen it in policy documents.

But after the "Kinnock changes mind" story was manufactured by newspapers, the BBC felt it had to fall in line.

The *Daily Mail's* front page story on Monday, which claimed that the Ford Motor

Daily Mail £160,000

THE REAL FALKLANDS WAR
by the Admiral who led the Task Force

LABOUR'S PART-TIME TAX SHOCK

The opposition: *Daily Mail* leads on January 20

Daily Mail £1,000,000

SEX FOR SECRETS

Hattersley and Smith clash over timing of increases

LABOUR SPLIT ON TAX PLANS

... and January 23 — an untruth, Roy Hattersley says

Company equated Labour victory with economic ruin was disowned in a letter which the Ford chairman sent to Mr Kinnock. But that did not prevent Mr Patten from quoting the article in the House of Commons, and yesterday the BBC broadcast what he said.

Most of us who were brought up in the Labour Party are taught not to complain about the newspapers, but to accept their behaviour as the effluent of a free society. It has always happened, and it always would happen. During the 19th century, even *The Times* once printed a known forgery in the hope of destroying Charles Stuart Parnell.

The *Daily Mail* has a record of invention which stretches from the Zinoviev letter, through the Wilson Slush Fund scandal to the "12 Labour Lies" that turned out to be true. The advice was grin and bear it.

We consoled ourselves with the pretence that it made no difference to voting habits. The people have more sense than to believe what the newspapers tell them or, conversely, if half *The Sun's* readers once thought it was a Labour paper, anything is possible.

Sporting analogies were used to reinforce the call for lofty detachment. If a batsman rubs the spot where the ball hits, the bowler knows that he is fast enough to hurt.

I am now convinced that disdain is the proper reaction. I doubt if the election result will be much

Fear and loathing stalk Panorama

With falling ratings and an unsettled staff, can the BBC's current affairs flagship avoid going under?

Not for the first time, news is not good from the set of *Panorama*, British television's longest-running current affairs programme. Senior BBC executives are concerned about the lack of consistency in what has been the flagship of the BBC's current affairs operation for four decades.

The new troubles at *Panorama* come in the wake of falling ratings and a protracted argument over the style of the programme's journalism. Speculation about the future of three of the programme's longest-serving reporters and the search for a new editor are behind the latest battle for the soul of *Panorama*.

In the past year, audience figures for the programme, which in its time has been fronted by the late Richard Dimbleby, Robert Kee and Sir Robin Day, have declined by about 15 per cent. When, in 1985, Michael Grade, then head of BBC1, moved the programme to its present 9.30pm slot and cut its running time from 50 to 40 minutes, its audience doubled overnight, to nearly nine million. Now its average audience is 3.6 million.

Panorama's detractors claim that its poor performance is a direct result of the reforms instigated by John Birt, director-general in waiting at the BBC.

There is no doubt that Mr Birt and his acolytes have steered the programme away from tough, investigative reporting and introduced a more cerebral, issue-based style, where analysis usually takes the place of the old-fashioned journalistic scoop.

"*Panorama* is not exactly viewer-friendly anymore," says Paul Woolwich, a former

deputy editor of the programme now in charge of *This Week*, Thames Television's rival current affairs programme. "The audience is put off by *Panorama's* deeply analytical stance."

Mr Woolwich thinks the programme's role has been usurped by the Birt-inspired growth of a new wave of BBC television current affairs programmes such as *Assignment*, *Public Eye* and *On the Record*. "*Panorama* is having difficulty finding stories that aren't being done elsewhere," he says.

Opinions are divided about the success of Mark Thompson, the outgoing



Thompson: former editor

Panorama editor. His obvious brightness and ambition have led to a massive promotion, as BBC television's head of features, where he will be responsible for shows such as *That's Life*.

But, under Thompson, *Panorama* was trying to face in two directions at once, says a senior current affairs programme-maker. "He was neither a fully paid-up Birtian or a stories man. As a result, *Panorama* drifted."

Certainly, most viewers would be hard-pressed to think of more than a handful of memorable *Panorama*s in the past year. Even *The Max Factor*, last year's headline-

hitting exposé of Robert Maxwell, which Maxwell tried to stop being screened, had its critics within Television Centre. "It didn't actually reveal all that much," one says.

Proof, however, that *Panorama* can still deliver a good, strong, investigative yarn was offered last week with *Getting Rid of Granny*, a disturbing account of how NHS long-stay geriatric wards are being closed down. The programme generated a huge postage and was seen by about a million more viewers than most. Jonathan Ross, a television reporter, Robin Denselow, whose links with *Panorama* go back to the 1970s, has been told by Samir Shah, who is in charge of weekly current affairs programmes, that his future with *Panorama* is uncertain.

The attempt to redeploy Mr Denselow, and two other *Panorama* veterans, believed to be Fred Emery and Tom Mangold, has infuriated colleagues. A petition has been sent to Jonathan Powell, the controller of BBC1, in an effort to save Mr Denselow's *Panorama* job. "It looks like the final nail of the old guard," a producer says.

Within the next few weeks, the BBC will have to appoint a new editor. It is an open secret at Television Centre that Mr Powell would prefer someone who is able to make the kind of accessible, investigative programmes that attract viewers.

But he is almost certain to be vetoed by Mr Birt's lieutenants in the news and current affairs department. For viewers, this could mean even more boring editions of *Panorama*.

STEVE CLARKE

Show down

TELEVISION producers negotiating the sale of programmes to the ITV network for the 1993 schedule should beware. Any deals done could be nullified if ITV companies do not soon register their transitional scheduling arrangements under the Restrictive Trade Practices Act.

Last month, ITV executives began commissioning their own programmes for the first eight months of 1993, despite legislation meant to abolish all guarantees and open the system to independents by next January.

Any deals signed or concluded in principle could also collapse if, once registered, the transitional commissioning system is found to be anti-competitive by the Office of Fair Trading and referred to the Restrictive Practices Court.

Angry words

THE European Broadcasting Union (EBU), the Geneva-based trade body for public service broadcasters, has issued a new set of guidelines on the portrayal of violence on television. Broadcasters must spare viewers any scenes of violence which "offend their dignity and sensitivity", and every effort made to avoid violence becoming commonplace or being glorified as a means of solving conflicts.

Good buy

GLOSSY pictures and undemanding angles have again proved a winning combination for *Hellos*, which has boosted its circulation by 28.1 per cent. Sales from July to December reached 444,257. "It proves that good news does sell if you put the right pictures with it," Sally Cartwright, the publishing director, says.

Other women's magazines to fare well in the July to December Audit Bureau of Circulation (ABC) figures: *House Beautiful*, up 25.7 per cent to 271,319. She up 20 per cent to 283,731 and *Company* up 14.2 per cent to 220,972. But *Hellos* has yet to catch *Comopolitan*, up 10.7 per cent to 472,480.

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First class players

Peter Davenport reports on the success of regeneration in county Durham

If prime ministers can scatter political speeches with questionable sporting analogies, then the people guiding County Durham on its path from a past of heavy industry to an economically brighter future may justifiably claim to be on somewhat firmer ground in their future promotional campaigns.

"First class cricket - first class county" and "County Durham - Number One" are just two of the slogans, emblazoned beneath the smiling figures of Ian Botham and Liz McColgan, likely to figure prominently in advertisements aimed at catching the eye of investors, industrialists and developers looking for sites.

On April 19, Botham and his Durham colleagues will start the county's first season in first-class cricket at home to Lancashire. By 1995 the county side will have headquarters in a ground at Chester-le-Street that will be at the heart of a £25 million sporting, leisure and tourist development.

Any time McColgan, the world 10,000 metres champion, appears in an event around the world expect to see hoardings and pictures of her wearing the "County Durham-1" vest she sported when winning the international cross country event at Beamish open air museum at the end of last year.

The past Durham is escaping from is visible at Easington, the decaying site of one of the last two remaining collieries in a coalfield that once boasted 150 pits and 100,000 miners. The future is at

to Newton Aycliffe near Darlington, the location of the clinically modern, £400 million Fujitsu factory. The location was chosen for the quality of its water and air, and by 1995 1,500 workers will be turning out countless semiconductors. It is, after Nissan's Washington factory, the largest Japanese investment in the north-east.

Fujitsu is one of 79 foreign companies that operate in Durham. Last year the County Durham Development Company, the inward investment arm of the county council, received a further 143 inquiries from companies interested in new sites, only 36 of them from within the UK.

It is a far cry from the 1970s and 1980s, which saw the main

decline in the region's traditional industries of coal, steel and heavy engineering. The county no longer produces steel (the people of Consett know exactly what those in Ravenscraig are experiencing), no railway engines or rolling stock and the coalfield now employs only 3,000.

Three decades ago the county council realised the importance of "re-greening" the region to make it attractive once more as a place to live and work. The policy has been the bedrock of a success that has enabled Durham to ride out the present recession.

Although it has lost 5,000 jobs, many in the shrinking textiles sector, in the last year, it would have been many more if it had still been reliant on a few, basic industries. There are currently around 25,000 people out of work, 12.2 per cent of its 220,000 workforce.

There are now companies engaged in advanced technology, including electronics, engineering, advanced materials, biotechnology, information technology, pharmaceuticals, plastics, food and drinks.

Kingsley Smith is chief executive of the county council, an organisation that employs 26,000 staff has a budget of some £500 million a year and is, therefore, a pivotal player in economic re-building.

He says the county is poised to capitalise on actions, initiatives and internal re-organisations taken by the authority over the last four years.

"By the year 2000 I would say that Durham will be one of the most attractive counties in the country and probably one of the most sought after places to live and work because the quality of life here is absolutely phenomenal."

Durham has had to fight hard for its fortune, wedged as it is between the industrial conglomerations of Teesside and Tyneside, both with government funded development corporations ploughing hundreds of millions of pounds into major development schemes.

The city is a big attraction both for tourists and companies wanting a prestige address; many of the high-tech companies now operating in the county are also lured by research facilities available at Durham University. Road communications have been radically improved and the airports at Newcastle and Teesside are easily accessible.

Ken Frankish, the county's director of economic development, is delighted at the success of Durham cricket, supported by the council, in gaining first class county status: "There are a lot of good things happening here, we are weathering the recession well and making our plans for the end of it. So first class cricket, first class county! Why not?"



Ken Frankish: good things

Old king coal's sad soul

East Durham is attempting to generate jobs as the mining industry contracts

A map of the Durham Coalfield in 1950 displayed so many black dots representing working collieries that it looked like a bad case of measles: today the disease affecting the industry is rather more serious, in fact terminal.

Less than 45 years ago there were still 134 active pits employing more than 100,000 men. Now only two, Vane Tempest and Easington, both in east Durham and providing work for around 3,000, remain and it is thought they too will disappear in the near future.

East Durham is the most socially, economically and environmentally deprived corner of the county, one that has missed out on the impressive improvements that have taken place elsewhere.

An official report on the area says, without optimism, that 22,000 jobs need to be created just to get the unemployment rate down to the national average. It adds: "If there are more colliery closures, unemployment rates of 30 to 40 per cent in east Durham can be anticipated."

Such statistics smack uncomfortably of the 1930s. It is just not the spectre of severely rising unemployment that plagues East Durham. Its population is declining as the young leave to seek opportunity elsewhere. Surveys indicate that people have worse health than

average and die younger; fewer own homes and cars; and greater numbers are quitting education at 16.

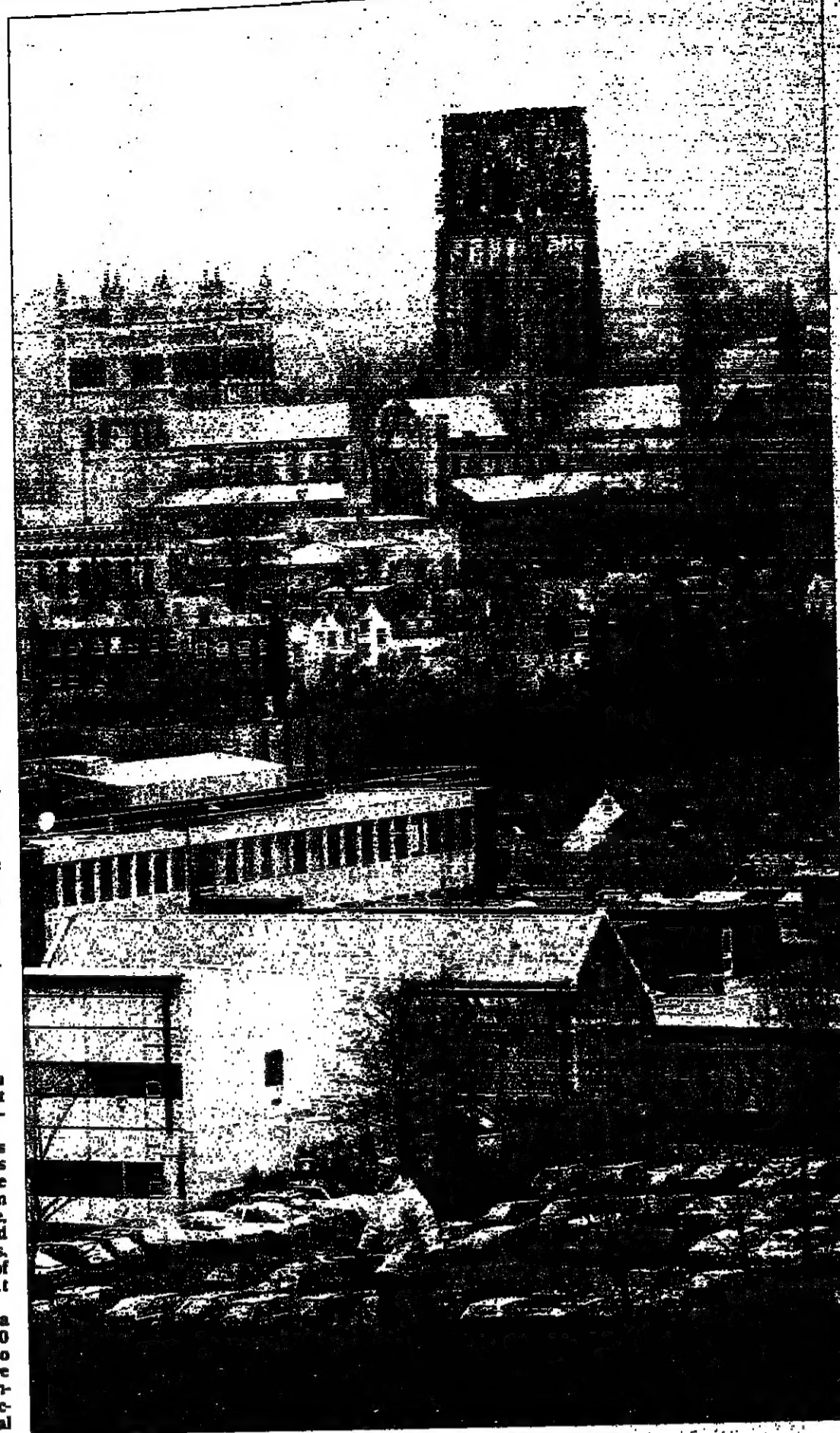
The environmental legacy of a dying coal industry mean there are 150 hectares of derelict colliery land to tidy up and the annual tipping of 1.5 million tonnes of solid pit waste and 2 billion litres of liquid waste into the sea has despoiled what could be an attractive coastline.

There is nothing sadder and more dispiriting than a pit village without its pit and many of the communities in East Durham bear a run-down and depressed

appearance that would stretch the imagination of even the most generous entrepreneur committed to industrial regeneration.

In an attempt to tackle what is admitted to be the most serious problem currently facing the county, last year saw the creation of the East Durham Task Force, bringing together 15 public and private sector organisations, including the regional directors of the major government departments.

The task force has produced a rolling programme for the next 10 years to spend £158 million to create 8,000 new jobs, improve the environment, increase training, provide new roads and factories and enhance the physical condition of many of the former mining villages.



Industrious city: new industries rise against Durham's ancient background as the city revives

Industry's grime cleared

The county has been reclaiming land for more than 30 years

The view from David Newbegin's office window at the headquarters of Durham County Council offers a panorama that takes in the rooftops of the old city and the towering presence of its castle and cathedral.

But Mr Newbegin, the council's environment director, draws the visitor's attention to the small, tree-planted hillock just across the car park. It was once the spoil heap of the now defunct Aytley Heads colliery and an early example of successful land reclamation.

For the last 30 years the council, together with the district authorities, has pursued a vigorous and ambitious policy to re-green a county that was once one of the most blighted in the United Kingdom, bearing a hideous legacy of spoil heaps from 150 collieries, steelworks' slag tips, abandoned brick ovens and defunct coke works. A single undertaking

the reclamation of the 700-acre site of the former steel works at Consett, which closed in 1980, was the largest such scheme in Europe.

To date more than 16 square miles of scarred land has been re-claimed for use as golf courses, country parks, conservation sites and modern industrial estates. About 50 miles of disused railway has been turned into a network of walkways, bridle-paths and cycle tracks.

Hundreds of old and ugly buildings have been torn down in almost 1,000 separate schemes. More than 27 million tonnes of waste have been removed and two million trees planted.

The programme has thrown up some unexpected finds: a £3.5 million scheme to rid Durham of one of its

last major pitheaps unearthed a hidden valley, last seen more than 50 years ago. The forgotten valley of Kelloe Beck is now being returned to its former condition.

So far reclamation has cost about £500 million and the continuing programme eases up a further £2 million each year. The county is the busiest and most successful applicant for government derelict land grant funds.

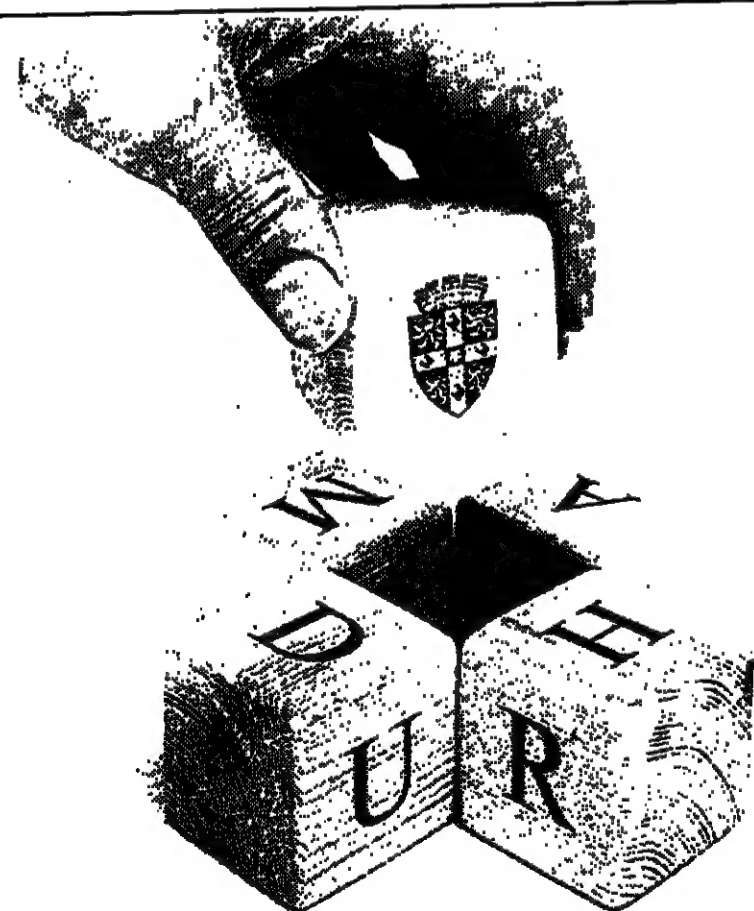
Durham's work has earned the county national and international awards as well as interest from other authorities in the UK and former communist nations that are just beginning to tackle the environmental catastrophes created by their outdated industries.

East Durham's coast,

blackened by the dumping of colliery spoil, will be the last great work. David Newbegin says: "In many ways the coastal problems will be easier to deal with than those we have tackled inland and we have built up an unrivalled pool of knowledge and expertise over the years."

"People who visit Durham still thinking they will find it all to be smoking chimneys and pit spoil heaps cannot believe what they see. It has been a magnificent effort achieved by dedication and an enormous amount of hard work."

His favourite anecdote concerns the award-winning museum of north-eastern life at Beamish. When they decided to put a genuine pit spoil heap on display so that people would remember what they looked like, he says, they had to import one from outside the county. "I believe that within five years we will see all our coal related problems resolved," he says.



AT THE HEART OF BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT IN COUNTY DURHAM

The Economic Development Unit of the County Council regularly assists companies to start up and expand in County Durham.

The Unit provides a wealth of information and advice on everything from available land and premises to an up to the minute database of information on companies in the County. It also shows you the quickest routes to valuable grants and financial incentives, whether they are from the local council, the DTL, or other sources.

To help your business grow in County Durham, contact the Economic Development Unit at Durham County Council (091) 386 4411 ext. 2365 and make a better business decision.



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